New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. 1694. | NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1857. | PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE TENNESSEE.

THREE BATTLES FOUGHT.

Gen. Walker Defeated at Obraje and at San George.

BATTLE ON THE SAN JUAN.

Cody's Point Taken by Col. Lockridge.

THEY THREATEN SERAPIQUI.

Statement of Col. Rudler.

PROSPECTS OF THE LIBERATORS.

Revolt of the Jamaica Negroes at Greytown.

Col. [illegible]'s Version of His Meeting with Gen. Walker.

FAILURE OF GENERAL MALO'S EXPEDITION.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship Tennessee, Capt. Tinklepaugh, which left Aspinwall on the 13th, and San Juan on the [illegible] instant, arrived at this port on Saturday morning.

She brings [illegible] passengers and $24,000 on freight.

Among the passengers per the Tennessee are: Ex-Gov. [illegible], Major Roman, Major Harvey, Lieut. [illegible], U. S. N.; C. E. Lippincott, C. Morrison, [illegible] Palmer, R. H. Hampsted, F. Jaques and wife, [illegible], E. Fairbrother, C. Washington, Mrs. [illegible], child and servant; G. E. Griffin, J. [illegible], W. Getty, H. J. Thomas and wife, M. Merritt; E. [illegible], Mrs. Buchanan, C. J. Jacques, J. W. Wilson, J. W. [illegible] and wife, Mrs. Day—all from San Francisco; and Alex. C. Hutchinson of Punta Arenas; E. [illegible] and wife, Nicaragua; P. Lyons of New-[illegible].

The Tennessee has had a fine passage from San Juan, with very mild weather.

The Tennessee on her outward passage arrived at San Juan on the evening of Feb. 3, and at Aspinwall on the morning of the 10th, where she met and took on board the passengers from San Francisco per Orizaba, and at 5 P. M. left for New-York, via San Juan and Key West.

Left at Aspinwall U. S. ship Cyane, and at San Juan H. B. M. ships Tartar, Cossack, Pioneer, Victor and Intrepid, and at Key West the English ship Sidney, from Mobile for Liverpool, with 3,300 bales of cotton, leaking badly.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The following from the Special Correspondent of the Daily Times gives a complete and reliable report of all the intelligence from Nicaragua by this arrival:

GREYTOWN, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1857.

Since the date of my last letter the Nicaraguan war has been [illegible], interesting, and important. The forces with General Walker, at Rivas, have, under the immediate command of General Henningsen, attacked the allies at Obraje and at San George, without success, and the rescue party at San Juan del Norte have made an important movement on Fort Serapiqui. [illegible] in chronological order, the battles immediately under the eye of General Walker are first to be named.

LATEST FROM GENERAL WALKER.

From the date of the relief of General Henningsen at Granada, until the appearance of General Walker at San Juan del Sur, on the 2d of February, there was no certain knowledge of his condition among his friends outside the lines of Rivas. Immediately after the retreat, the allies seem to have commenced operations upon a plan that had before been proposed. A calculation has been made by one of the Costa Rican officers, and its correctness acknowledged by the other prominent officers in the allied army; in effect, that with the San Juan River and the river and lake boats in their own hands, General Walker could easily be surrounded, and starved out. In accordance with that impression they first seized the boats and afterwards began to fortify. Knowing that their men are no match for those of Walker's army, they wisely decided not to offer him battle, even if they found him with an insignificant force at command. They had ascertained the general plan of reinforcements, and concluded that by offering as many obstacles to their progress into the interior as possible behind fortifications, the men of Walker's army would die faster than others could arrive from the United States to take their places. Their first care was given to fortifying and manning the most strategic points on the river San Juan del Norte. That work completed, they occupied and fortified Obraje and San George, and were proceeding well and rapidly with their plan for hemming him in, when Gen. Walker deemed it necessary to attack and drive them back.

BATTLE OF OBRAJE.

Accordingly, on the 26th of January, Gen. Henningsen was ordered to attack the Allies at Obraje, under command of Gen. Canas, with between three and four hundred men. Obraje is about nine miles from Rivas, and as soon after the order had been given as it could be reached, it was attacked; and notwithstanding they found it better fortified and occupied by a stronger force than they had anticipated, they continued the fight during the entire day. At no time had they any prospect of driving the Allies from their position, and yet they continued to charge the barricades; and as they were beaten back, to fire upon the enemy while retreating out of range. This course was followed without serious results, until Gen. Henningsen, satisfied that he had not sufficient force to dislodge them, determined to remain for a time as near out of range as would afford his men comparatively safe opportunity of occasionally picking off those of the allies who exposed themselves to their fire. After some twenty hours of such fighting, his men began to show unmistakable signs of fatigue, and having had three men killed and three wounded—Capt. [illegible] mortally—he fell back upon Rivas.

They state the loss of the allies at 80 killed and 160 wounded. I have it on Costa Rican authority, that the loss of the allies was 21 killed and 36 wounded, and that they had but 700 men in the town.

THE BATTLE OF SAN GEORGE.

After a few hours had been allowed for refreshment and rest, Gen. Walker issued an order to Gen. Henningsen to attack the enemy and drive them from San George, one league from Rivas. On the 29th of January Gen. Henningsen marched upon the town with three hundred men—as large a force as could be spared from Rivas. When within half a mile of the place, the General sent out parties to the right and left, to reconnoitre. Capt. Higley commanded the party on the right, and soon after he was in motion, the fight commenced with a discharge of grape from the enemy, at 300 yards, which wounded [illegible] of Walker's men. Immediately following this, the left flank was charged by a party of Costa Ricans, as they were entering a [illegible] within the limits of the town. The Walker men received the charging party warmly, and after nearly two-thirds had been killed, the remainder [illegible] behind their fortifications. The Walker force claim to have killed more than one hundred of the charging party. The Costa Ricans were led by Gen. Bosche who was found dead on the field, with a sword by his side that was lost by Gen. Walker at the first battle of Masaya. A number of the Costa Ricans found dead had cords upon their legs, tied in such manner as to enable them to walk, but to prevent their running.

When the remainder of the charging party had retreated, the Walker men charged the barricades several times, but finding them adobe and 10 feet high they did not succeed, and finally they fell back upon Rivas again, after having lost: killed, [illegible]; wounded, 67—many of them officers. They report the loss of the allies to have been: killed, 200; wounded, 400—out of a force of 1,500. The Costa Ricans state their own force and loss as follows:

Force	1100
Killed	98
Wounded	2[illegible]5

Among those on Gen. Walker's list as killed are the names of Capt. Russell and Capt. Johnson, and among the mortally wounded Col. Jaques and Major Dusenbery.

Immediately after the failure at San George, Gen. Walker proceeded to San Juan del Sur, with 300 men, to meet the recruits expected to arrive from California by the steamship Orizaba. He arrived at San Juan on the 30th, and expected to find some 300 recruits. Unfortunately for him, there were but 44 under command of Major Torey and Capt. Buchanan. The company joined the Nicaraguan Service as the Stockton Rangers. They were recruited by Major Torey, and Capt. Buchanan was elected after the formation of the company. Although somewhat disappointed, Gen. Walker did not appear disheartened in consequence of the small number of his recruits; and when he left to return to Rivas on the 2d of February, he declared his intention of making another attack upon San George as soon as possible after reaching his Head-Quarters. The force now at San George consists, as near as I have been able to learn, of about 1,500 men, mostly Costa Ricans, in good condition and well fortified; while the most favorable reports of Walker's strength place it at 700. This, of course, he must divide when he attacks the enemy—leaving a portion to protect Rivas.

A DUEL.

Soon after Gen. Walker left with his reinforcements for Rivas, it was reported by two men who returned to San Juan del Sur that a personal difficulty had occurred between Gen. Saunders and Capt. Buchanan, and that three shots had been exchanged. The difficulty was said to have occurred from Capt. Buchanan's believing that one of his men had been ill used by the General.

GEN. WALKER'S CHANCES.

The warmest friends of Gen. Walker and his cause in San Juan del Sur were not sanguine of his success, after knowing the difficulty of raising recruits, and learning that he had failed in both his recent attacks upon the allies.

The management of Gen. Canas and the other allied officers is highly commended by many who do not wish them success. Their fortifications are looked upon as the best that could be constructed under the circumstances, and their determination to fight if possible only behind barricades, shows that they have a correct appreciation of the coolness and bravery of their own soldiers, and those of Gen. Walker.

But leaving matters of less immediate interest to another place in this letter, I must hasten to give you some account of the reinforcement of and the progress made by the rescue party, who were under Col. Lockridge, at Fort Anderson, on the San Juan River, when I wrote you last.

MOVEMENTS AT SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

As soon as the Granada had left the harbor of San Juan del Norte, the rumor—before mentioned, to the effect that the Costa Ricans were on their way to destroy all the property and lives on Punta Arenas—began to gain believers. It was not credited by any who could judge of the necessities and possibilities of the conditions and positions of both armies, but nevertheless it was generally believed. And as there is nothing that spreads faster than a rumor that the enemy is approaching, San Juan and Punta Arenas were soon alive with rejoicings and alarms. The Caribbeans and the Jamaica Negroes were delighted; and the knees of the whites of Punta Arenas, who had no self-satisfying reason to expect favorable consideration from the Costa Ricans, shook with fear and trembling. The men of the British fleet, either for the "fun of the thing," or because they too supposed it probable, did much towards spreading the alarm. During the night one family procured a canoe, and with what little necessaries they could take, sought and found refuge across the bay, in the town of San Juan.

On the morning of the 22d, the little stern-wheeled steamboat, that had been fitting for the transportation of the Walker men, was found ready for a short trial trip, and during the forenoon her machinery was put in motion, when she proceeded up to Harbor Head—about four miles—and returned with but a trifling accident. Immediately afterwards everything was made ready for the removal of the men, as quietly as possible. Before day break, on the morning of the 23d, the two cannon—a four and a six pounder—with the arms and ammunition, stores and men, were embarked on the steamer, and a flat-boat, in tow, and all proceeded up the river. There were no men left, with the exception of six, who had, some the fever, and others the measles. They remained in the large thatched shed, where they complained bitterly of want of care.

The departure of the Walker men and the probable results were all the topics dwelt upon by the people of San Juan. The rumored coming of the Costa Ricans to destroy Punta Arenas was forgotten in descriptions of the battle many imagined would be fought at Serapiqui, if not before the setting of the sun—at least early on the following morning. But at noon San Juan

"Saw another sight."

The Bay, on which nothing but the British fleet had rested during the morning, had now wealth, beauty, furniture and other movables upon its well ruffled bosom. Several bungos and the boats of Mr. Craig appeared filled with tables, chairs, hammocks, beds, men, women, children and infantile greasers. The furniture looked as if no enemy, however savage, could do it more injury than it had received from its dearest friends. The men, women and children looked anxiously up the river, and the infantile greasers looked as if they had had a very narrow escape at midnight from a burning dwelling, so light and airy was what is here called clothing. They were all fleeing to San Juan. They had been reassured that the Costa Ricans were coming down that night, and that all that remained would be destroyed. They were provided for when they landed, and the dreaded night came, but the Costa Ricans did not.

Meanwhile the little steamer, with the "Walker Reserve Party," had proceeded on until they arrived at the mouth of the San Juanillo, or Little San Juan River, but a short distance from the mouth of the main river, where they halted and left fifty of their men. The steamboat then proceeded a short distance up the San Juan and halted. This manœuvre was in consequence of its having come to the knowledge of Col. Lockridge that two Costa Rican officers had entered the harbor in a bungo, from above, just in time to avoid his party when they were passing out. The Walker men suspected that the rumored intended destruction of Punta Arenas was true, and that a party of Costa Ricans were lying concealed in the San Juanillo, for the purpose of proceeding to the accomplishment of their design as soon as the Walker party should have proceeded on. Every nook and corner of the winding San Juan Illo was explored, but no Costa Ricans were found.

As soon as this was ascertained the steamboat party returned from the head of the San Juanillo, and took up those who had been watching and exploring in the vicinity of its mouth. All then proceeded up the San Juan, to a place not mentioned on the maps, but known to the people of this vicinity as Pitaca. It bears the name of the owner of the land, and is situated about 25 miles from the town of San Juan, and about eight miles from Serapiqui. Here the party disembarked, but in consequence of not finding sufficient shelter for the men, nearly all slept on board that night.

The reasons for removing to this point were numerous. The inducements to desert while they remained on Punta Arenas, were great, and they had already lost many men. Then the rainy season was at its worst. For eight days before leaving it had rained incessantly; the water was higher than had been known before for six years, and consequently, during several days, the planks on which the several quarters were erected, and in which they were obliged to sleep, were floating at every full tide. The British fleet had interfered once, as you know, and there was no surety that they might not interfere again; and altogether the position had become both unprofitable and unpleasant.

Serapiqui would have been a better location than Pitaca, if it had been convenient to occupy it. But the enemy were reported to be there, to the number of 500, officered by Frenchmen and Germans and well fortified. With so frail a boat, 125 men and only a four and a six-pounder, it was not deemed expedient to attempt a landing there against such a force, well fortified and with 13 heavy guns mounted. Pitaca was, under the circumstances, the best landing that it was safe to make, and there, for the present, they resolved to encamp. On the 26th, the steamboat, with about fifteen men on board, returned to Punta Arenas. Just before entering the harbor she blew her whistle, and San Juan was again aroused. It was amusing to hear the stories of what the approach of the steamboat was supposed to have indicated. The friends of Gen. Walker were willing to wager amounts that had not been even whispered in San Juan since the bombardment, that Serapiqui had been taken and every Costa Rican slaughtered. On the other hand, those opposed to the Walker movement were willing to double the sum that the whistle was on board one of the steamers taken by the party under Spencer. They knew the whistle as well as they knew their prayers, (I don't doubt it,) and they were sure the Costa Ricans had come down from Serapiqui, slaughtered all the Walker men, and were on their way to annihilate Punta Arenas. Before any of the fabulous sums had been staked, the little steamer made her appearance, and all were more or less disappointed. The little army required some planks for better shelter, and other materials for partial fortification. As soon as the men were employed in getting what was needed from Punta Arenas, Col. Lockridge proceeded to the town of San Juan, in a canoe, and posted a proclamation, of which the following is an exact copy.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

To the Citizens of Nicaragua and all those whom it may concern:

Having seen a proclamation of the President of Costa Rica, declaring the River San Juan blockaded, which is contrary to all law, I will immediately proceed to open the same, and will prevent any collision between the force under my command and any citizens who may be living on the San Juan River, or the subjects of any foreign nation who are at peace with Nicaragua, who may wish to pass or trade on the same, respecting their property and persons in every case, if they are not found aiding and assisting the Costa Rican force, who are now enemies of all peaceable citizens of the Republic of Nicaragua. And having a sufficient number of men now with me to carry out any object that I may desire, I can offer the fullest guarantee to all, that these my orders will be strictly carried out.

Done at Fort Anderson, on the San Juan river, this, the 26th day of January, 1857. S. A. LOCKRIDGE,
Colonel and Emigration Agent for Nicaragua.

I should have said before, that as soon as Pitaca had been made the place of encampment, it was deemed proper to give it a name, and Col. Anderson, of New-York, having taken honorable part in a great deal of hard service in the cause, and being deservedly popular among both rank and file, his name was conferred upon their first post, after leaving Punta Arenas.

COL. ANDERSON WOUNDED.

I regret to be obliged to add—for I know him well and esteem him highly—that soon after the men were quartered he received an accidental wound in one of his shoulders. While one of the men was removing some trifling defect in his rifle, he carelessly left the hammer up, and touching it in some way the piece was discharged. The ball took effect in his shoulder, but fortunately the injury was not serious. It made a flesh wound, which gave him but little trouble, and it is now nearly well.

RECONNOITRING SERAPIQUI.

Reconnoitring parties went up several times to within range of Serapiqui, and they reported that the statements of the strength of the Costa Ricans there had been greatly overrated. They said there was nothing there but an outpost guard of about fifty men, and that the main body of their enemy was at San Carlos. But notwithstanding the report, Col. Lockridge decided not to attack Serapiqui until he received additional force by the Texas from New-Orleans.

PRISONERS' STATEMENTS.

On the 1st instant two men arrived at Fort Anderson, who claimed to have escaped from the Costa Ricans, by whom they had previously been taken near Rivas. They pretended to know that General Walker was still at Rivas; that he had plenty of provisions, and that there was not a sick man in the camp. They also knew that the allies were trembling with fear; that there were dissensions among them; that a large proportion were threatening to return to their homes, and that on the approach of an enemy they would all run away.

ARRIVAL OF COLONEL TITUS' RECRUITS.

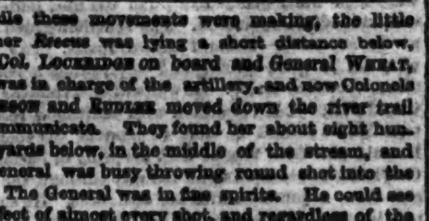
On the morning after the British steamer left the harbor of San Juan del Norte, (Feb. 4,) the steamship Texas arrived from New-Orleans, with passengers for California, and about 200 recruits for General Walker, under Colonel Titus, he that was made famous by your correspondents in Kansas. I must say that from what I had read of the appearance of the Colonel and his men while engaged in a bad cause in Kansas, I was considerably disappointed when I saw them, and learned that the Colonel was the veritable Titus, and the men there with him, nearly all men who had served his cause in Kansas. They must have changed very much, and for the better, since those days, for I am sure I never saw a finer set of fillibusters. They were well-made men, in good bodily condition, and the first lot of privates I had seen for Walker who seemed eager for a fight. The anchor of the Texas was not well down before the little steamer Rescue appeared at the mouth of the river, and she was soon alongside and ready to receive the recruits, their arms, ammunition and provisions. They had been in garrison since the previous trip of the steamer, and were, therefore, better drilled than those who came on before them. Their arms were in good condition, and they had plenty of ammunition and provisions. Besides a good supply of rifles and revolvers (navy size) they brought eight brass cannon—six and eight-pounders—which it was thought would prove serviceable at the taking of Serapiqui. At 3 P. M. they were on board, and with a portion of their provisions proceeded up the river to Fort Anderson, which they reached before sunset. The new recruits were landed a short distance above, where they proceeded immediately to make themselves comfortable for the night.

THE ATTACK UPON SERAPIQUI—TAKING OF CODY'S POINT.

It had been understood in the army for several days that as soon as reinforcements arrived, Col. Lockridge would order a movement on Serapiqui, and they were right, for on the 5th of February preparations were made to move up to within a short distance of Serapiqui. On the morning of the 6th, the order was given, and the entire force, with the exception of 50 men left to guard Fort Anderson, began to move to the shore, and before 9 o'clock they were on board the Rescue and the flat-boat, in which they proceeded to within one mile of Serapiqui. Here they landed on the right bank, and the order was given to march on Cody's Point, a place owned by Dr. Cody, of San Juan, and commanding Fort Serapiqui, which was in the hands of the Costa Ricans. The arrangements for the fight were as follows: The whole force was formed into three divisions, numbering severally one hundred, one hundred and fifty, and one hundred men. The first, an advance division, was under command of Col. Anderson; the second under Col. Titus, and the rear under Major Ellis. To avoid errors of position, Col. Rudler, being familiar with the localities, acted as guide and gave such directions as his knowledge of the ground and the probabilities in front suggested. It was soon found that the proper course for them to take was too heavily overgrown with underbrush for them to proceed. Twelve men were then sent to the front with "machetas"—a native instrument for cutting underwood—with orders to cut a passage for the army. They made but little progress, and after examination it was thought impossible to proceed along the river bank, in consequence of the large quantities of water left during the recent unusually heavy rains. The course was then changed to along the higher land nearly, and in some four or five hours of fatiguing traveling through marshes, they reached high land, behind Cody's Point. Here, after a few moments' rest, the forces were formed according to order and the command given to attack the point. The men led by Col. Anderson, accompanied by Col. Rudler, charged bravely, and seemed disappointed when but few of the enemy were found. Those who were there were immediately either killed or driven to the wilds. But the Walker men were no sooner seen upon the point than a brisk fire was opened on them from Fort Serapiqui. It was returned, but without effect, by the division under command of Col. Titus. The Colonel, seeing that his men could not effect anything by firing at the fort, ordered his men to retire out of range of the grape from the fort. This they did, after having suffered but slightly. That you may the better understand the relative position of the contending forces, some description of the ground is necessary. Just imagine yourself passing up the San Juan River some twenty-five miles or more, until you arrive off a high point on the right bank. That is Cody's Point, and there were Walker's men when the fort opened and forced them to retire. On the left bank, several hundred yards further up, the river Serapiqui enters the San Juan, and on the ground

Where the two Waters meet,
Fort Serapiqui stands.

It would perhaps be better illustrated by the following diagram:



While these movements were making, the little steamer Rescue was lying a short distance below, with Col. Lockridge on board and General Wheat, who was in charge of the artillery, and now Colonels Anderson and Rudler moved down the river trail to communicate. They found her about eight hundred yards below, in the middle of the stream, and the General was busy throwing round shot into the fort. The General was in fine spirits. He could see the effect of almost every shot, and regardless of the danger he incurred, would get upon a prominent position and cheer every time the wall was injured or a roof destroyed. They neared the steamer, and while communicating with Col. Lockridge, the Costa Ricans fired upon them from an ambush. Col. Rudler was badly wounded from the first fire. Not suspecting the presence of an enemy in such a position after what had transpired above, the Walker men were at the muzzles of the Costa Ricans' arms before they were aware of their danger. The soldier who shot Col. Rudler was within eight feet of him when he fired. His shot took effect first upon the Colonel's pistol, and after knocking the woodwork against the inside of his left thigh, the ball entered his right leg, about eight inches above the knee. The Colonel, nevertheless, succeeded in making his escape, and Col. Anderson, who was by his side, was not injured. He returned immediately to the main body for a company to attack the ambuscade, who in the meantime had turned their fire upon the Rescue. Gen. Wheat, who was under the impression that the troops had the Costa Ricans surrounded, was afraid to fire lest he should kill some of his own men—so he dropped down the stream. Capt. Harris arrived soon afterwards, and a single volley from his company sent the enemy off. They were routed entirely. In this fight his First Lieutenant, Bowman, was killed.

The Walker reserve party were now in possession of the point from which they intended to bombard the fort as soon as they could get their guns in battery.

On the 8th instant the steamer Tennessee arrived off Punta Arenas, with passengers from New-York for San Francisco, and about fifty recruits for Walker, under command of Captain Farnham, and accompanied by Col. Hall. In point of appearance these men were not equal to those who arrived by the Texas, and certainly, as a whole, they were not so enthusiastic. When they arrived the steamer Rescue was not down to receive them, and as the Tennessee had to proceed to Aspinwall with the California passengers, the recruits were transferred to the Texas to await an opportunity to pass up the river to Cody's Point. On the following morning the Rescue came down to take them off, and while she was getting beside the Texas, another of those vexatious movements on the part of the British fleet occurred. Seven of Captain Farnham's command, not liking the prospect ahead, objected to being taken up the river. They had somewhere learned that it was only necessary to make known their desires to the fleet to receive protection, for just as the Rescue was ready to take them away, they made a signal to a gunboat lying near, and immediately a boat was lowered and a British officer came and took them away. This, very naturally, made those who remained true to the cause in which they had embarked, very angry. I might give you some of their expressions, but they would not look well in print. During the afternoon they were taken on board the Rescue, and proceeded up to assist at the taking of Serapiqui. From information I had received, and the appearance on the Point, I had expected to be able to give you an account of the second attack upon Serapiqui, but the Tennessee would not wait for the news. It was arranged for the Texas to wait, [which she did, but left before receiving any later news.—*Ed. Times.*]

COL. RUDLER WOUNDED.

On the morning of the 7th I visited Col. Rudler, who had been brought down from Cody's Point to receive surgical attendance on board the Texas, on which he proposes to return. I found him better than I expected. He was able to sit upon the deck, and to walk a little with the aid of crutches. His left thigh pained him very much—so also did the wound in his right. He had had it examined by several surgeons, but although they all probed the wound a long time none were able to say in what part of his limb the ball had lodged. The Colonel has seen a great deal of service in Nicaragua, and is very much esteemed by both officers and men. He went to New-Orleans by the Texas, on her previous trip, for the purpose of raising reinforcements. He succeeded, and returned with the party that came under Col. Titus. With them he proceeded up the river, where he was wounded as I have described, and he is now on his way home again. From him I received the following statement. The latter portion, you will observe, refers to matters of which I have previously given you an account.

COLONEL RUDLER'S ACCOUNT.

The steamship Texas, from New-Orleans, arrived at San Juan del Norte on the morning of the 4th instant, with 200 recruits for General Walker, under command of Colonel H. T. Titus. The little river-boat Rescue came along side as soon as the steamer came to anchor, and in an hour afterwards she was steaming up the San Juan river, with all aboard. Colonel Lockridge has established his camp on Patacus Point. This camp we reached before sundown. Here we found Major Ellis' command 230 strong. Colonel Titus' command was landed a short distance above. On the 5th preparations were made to move up the river to within a short distance of Fort Serapiqui, occupied by the Costa Ricans. On the 6th orders were given to move, which we obeyed, with the whole command, with the exception of 50 men left to hold Patacus. At 8 o'clock A. M. we embarked on the Rescue and a launch, and succeeded up to within one mile of Fort Serapiqui, where we landed our force on the right bank and out of the reach of the enemy's guns. No time was lost. As soon as all were landed the order was given to march on Cody's Point, then occupied by the Costa Rican forces. Colonel Anderson commanded the advance, 100 men; Colonel Titus, the main body, of 150 men, and Maj. Ellis, the rear, of 100 men. Col. Rudler acted as guide. He being acquainted with the locality, it was thought best to let him be free to act in that capacity, and give such directions for the disposition of the forces as the nature of the country required. A detail of 13 men was thrown in front, with machetas to cut a trail through the impenetrable undergrowth. After entering the forest we soon found that it was impossible to keep along the river bank, owing to the marshy state of the ground. We therefore made our way to the hill, where we found the earth more firm. After a tedious march of four hours, through mud, swamps and ravines, we reached the high eminence in the rear of Cody's Point. Here the command was halted for a few moments. When the men had rested sufficiently, the order was given to forward to the attack. I never saw men more eager for the fray—each one was anxious to have the first "greaser." The enemy no doubt had notice of our approach, as there were but few on the Point. These were either killed or scattered through the wood, from which they will never be able to extricate themselves.

There was quite a sharp fire kept up for about ten minutes between our men and the fort on the opposite side. Col. Titus, seeing that our men were doing but little execution by firing across the river, and that they were exposing themselves unnecessarily, gave the order to cease firing and retire out of range of the enemy's grape. After this Col. Rudler and Col. Anderson went down the river trail to communicate with the Rescue. She was in the middle of the river, about one thousand yards below, throwing round shot at the Fort with great effect. The artillery is under the command of Gen. Wheat. While communicating with Col. Lockridge on the steamboat the enemy fired on them from ambush. Col. Rudler was badly wounded, but succeeded in making his escape. Col. Anderson fortunately got off without injury. The enemy then turned their fire on the steamer, when Gen. Wheat, being under the impression that our men had the enemy surrounded, dare not fire on them, fearing he might kill our own men. The boat then backed down the river. On Col. Anderson's return to the main body, Capt. Harris, with his company, was ordered down to attack the enemy. On nearing them he was fired on, and the boys gave them a volley that will be long remembered by the few that were able to make their escape into the thicket. First-Lieutenant Bowman was killed at the first fire. Capt. Harris completely routed them, securing all their baggage, &c.

This, Mr. Editor, is a plain statement of facts. I cannot call it a battle, as it was only a skirmish. By it we have secured a very favorable position—one that commands the fort on Kipp's Point, directly opposite. We necessarily have to move slow, owing to the heavy rains and the bad state of the ground. As soon as we get our guns placed in battery we shall knock their fort into a cocked hat in two hours. The enemy's loss is variously estimated—my estimate is, twenty killed and about thirty wounded. Our loss is but trifling. I have not yet seen our official report, but will append it before closing.

The steamship Tennessee arrived here on the 8th, with 50 recruits for Gen. Walker. The next morning she proceeded with her own and the Texas' California passengers to Aspinwall. The men for Gen. Walker were transferred to the steamship Texas, awaiting the Rescue. She came down yesterday morning and took up all but seven, who refused to go. A British officer came alongside and extended to them his protection. How long is this to last? Is it honorable or just for Great Britain to bully a feeble and weak nation? Their arrogance and swaggering, insulting behavior in this harbor, is insufferable. What can we do but submit and give vent to curses, not loud but deep. Herewith I send you copies of some correspondence in point between Colonel Lockridge and Capt. Erskine of the Orion, which will give you a little insight into how they do things. [The correspondence referred to is the same as was received from our own correspondent and published in the Times some time ago, together with a full report of the proceedings, including the speech of Gen. Wheat. Ed. Times.] After the officer had selected out of Col. Lockridge's command such men as he wanted, Gen. Wheat, feeling the insult, and having become completely disgusted at the action of John Bull, jumped on a barrel near by and made the boys a speech, in which he gave the Bull family particular fits. At the conclusion of the General's speech, the British officer said, "The fellow talks as bloody as 'ell." They then tucked their tails and left as would a thief after having been caught in the act of stealing.

The news from Gen. Walker, by way of Aspinwall, is very cheering. He had had two engagements with the allied forces—one at Obrajo, in which the enemies' loss is stated to have been eighty killed and one hundred wounded. The other at San George, in which the enemy lost two hundred killed and four hundred wounded. The loss of Gen. Walker was comparatively small. He lost in both engagements, but thirty killed and sixty wounded.

The health of the camp at Cody's Point is excellent. I take the following from the report of the 4th inst.

For duty, officers and privates	411
Sick and wounded	23

CONCERNING GENERAL WALKER'S PROSPECT OF SUCCESS.

Wherever I go I find the most opposite opinions prevailing relative to the probable fate of General Walker. Whether he wins battles or loses them, his admirers hold that his position in Nicaragua is better and better every day. Those who are not ardently devoted to his cause find it difficult to see his position in so favorable a light. They argue against his prospect of success, in this way. Not many months ago, and he was respected by the natives of Nicaragua; his authority as Chief Ruler was recognized by the people. Now there are no natives fighting for him; and the only place he holds in the country is Rivas. He has lost the San Juan River, and every stronghold in the country; and where before he had but few enemies at home, now they are all enemies, and with them the forces of the other Central American States are united against him. And again they claim that if he could not hold his ground before the combination against him, and when reinforcements were easily obtained, how can he hope to regain power with the combination in full force, and his means of obtaining men and munitions of war growing less effective every day. Such are the various opinions I hear.

It is quite common now to hear men who favor the cause say, Walker might have done much better, and if he had been a military man, he would not have made so many blunders as he has done since he took command. Question them and you learn that when they say "blunders" they mean reverses. They complain that he has had no regular plan of operations; and that he has fought by accident while his enemies have fought by rule. They can discover no generalship in leaving a strongly fortified position to attack a weaker one, and, in taking it, lose not only men whom he needed much, but the stronger point he had left unguarded behind. This they claim has been the result of the many battles he has fought. In gaining one position he loses another of equal value; and if he attempts to retake the first loses the second again, and so remains where he was before, with the exception of an unnecessary loss of men. The facts would seem in part to justify such remarks; but those who criticize the General thus closely, should remember that to vanquish the natives in battle was an absolute necessity of his case. Since they would not love him they must be made to fear him; and to effect that he was obliged to fight them wherever he found them in organized form, whether he gained ground or not. His failure to hold the fields he has won, should be attributed to the fact that he has never had a force from which he could spare men to defend them, rather than to any lack of desire or generalship. But so it is. He has failed in two fights, and when a man is unfortunate, there are few who do not discover a hole in his coat.

A DESERTER SHOT.

When giving an account of Gen. Walker at San Juan del Sur, I should have mentioned an occurrence which was the cause of some excitement there. Soon after his arrival, one of his men—a German—was missed from the ranks, and the General was informed of the fact. He ordered about 20 mounted men to search for him. They went out and soon returned with him. The General was informed of that. He [illegible] that he did not intend to desert. The General thought [illegible] otherwise, and he ordered [illegible]. [illegible] down to the beach, blindfolded and seated in a chair. A platoon of soldiers was then drawn up in front, and at the word all but one fired, most of their balls taking effect in his body. As soon as he was [illegible] examined. He was not yet dead. The single soldier whose fire had been reserved was then ordered [illegible]. He advanced towards the dying man and, as ordered, placed the muzzle of the rifle to his breast and fired. The man died instantly. There were three others who had deserted, but who had not been caught when the Orizaba left.

GEN. MALO AND THE [illegible].

When the river and lake boats were seized by the Costa Ricans, Spencer was advised to destroy everything in the form of a boat at Punta Arenas, and the means of building them. But [illegible] nothing there that could be made serviceable for conveying troops or supplies to Walker, [illegible] the exception of the boats [illegible] running order. As soon as the New-Orleans recruits arrived and the fitting up of the Rescue was commenced, the value of the advice was known, and the Costa Ricans were anxious that the boat should be seized as soon as completed. They had no men to spare on the line of the river, and they were at a loss to know what to do. When some one suggested the services of Gen. Malo, one of the late rivals for the Presidency of New-Granada, who was then biding his time in San Juan del Norte. Sufficient inducements were offered, and the General undertook the work. It was arranged that he should proceed to Costa Rica via Salt Creek, and there obtain the men and [illegible] necessary to carry out their plans. Accordingly, at midnight, Gen. Malo was put on board one of the British gun-boats in the harbor, which gun-boat started for Salt Creek, at daybreak to bring back the Costa Rican [illegible]. The General landed full of hope; but by some cause which I have not been able to learn, he was delayed at Salt Creek several weeks, and consequently, that plan for seizing the little steamer failed for the time. If the General had been so fortunate as to get his men down to San Juan by the time the boat had been completed, there is every probability that he might have succeeded in destroying her, for after taking the recruits up a few miles, she returned several times with but few men to defend her, and remained a considerable time. But after that it would have required a large number of very good men to have taken her.

GOVERNMENT IN GREYTOWN—REVOLT OF THE JAMAICA NEGROES.

Since the bombardment of San Juan, or Greytown, there has been no well-established Government. A portion of the inhabitants have recognized a gentleman named Mr. Martin, as Chief Magistrate, but others have refused, on the ground that his election was not in regular form. The latter denounce his election as a cheat. They say a meeting was called at night for the purpose of making arrangements for the election of officers of the town, and that at that meeting the election of Mr. Martin was rushed through while a majority of the inhabitants were ignorant that an election was going on. They therefore have not recognized his authority. It appears by the records that Mr. Martin was elected temporary Chief Magistrate, to preside until such time as another election could be had. No other election has been held, and consequently the British Consul, Mr. Green, and the British fleet recognize Mr. Martin as Chief Magistrate of the town. As there is no written law for the Government of the people, and as they are generally peaceably disposed, the Magistrate is but seldom called upon to test his authority, and the fact that there were those who said they did not acknowledge his rule, did not trouble him much. But the other day a case occurred which could not be let pass, consistently with the dignity of the Chief Magistrate. It took place just as I entered the town on the look-out for the arrival of a steamer, and I had an opportunity of hearing the case. It was as follows. A colored brother named Cox, hailing from Jamaica, and called by some of the inhabitants a Jamaica negro, had purchased a pistol from some person unknown. It was rumored about town that Mr. Cox had made a good bargain, in the fact that the pistol was remarkably cheap at the price paid. The pistol was described. Somebody hearing the description, imagined he had heard that somebody had lost just such an article. It was hinted so broadly that perhaps the real owner of the pistol might be looking for it at that particular time, [illegible] being able to find it. Finally the owner came, and the fact was established that brother Cox had been purchasing stolen goods. Whether knowingly or not, nobody seemed to know or care. The owner demanded his pistol, but as brother Cox had not purchased the pistol to give away, he refused. Mr. Martin was called in and ordered the pistol to be delivered up. Mr. Cox said he considered Mr. Martin's [illegible] authority, and refused to obey. Mr. Martin stated the fact to the British Consul. The British Consul informed Capt. Erskine, the Senior officer of the British fleet. Capt. Erskine came ashore and sent for Mr. Cox and others of the refractory brethren. They came. He told them that they must obey, or he would send them to Jamaica. They said they would obey any legal authority. They were cautioned and dismissed. The next morning I saw a notice on a [illegible] to the effect that all the goods and chattels of Mr. Cox would be sold at auction on the following day. Mr. Cox succeeded, the other gentlemen from Jamaica did likewise; and thus was the town [illegible] for a time from bloodshed or loss of [illegible].

THE COUNTRY NEAR SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

Since my arrival here, political derangements and the necessity of remaining near where information of any change in affairs may be had, on the Caribbean side, as early as possible, have rendered it extremely difficult to visit points that have an interest not affected immediately by the success of either of the armies now contending in Nicaragua. But what little I have seen leads me to wonder that, with the knowledge of Central America that has long been widely diffused throughout the United and European States, so few of our own people should have selected homes in a country that abounds with all that need be desired, that may be reaped without sowing, and prepared with so little labor. Along the shores of the San Juan del Norte, from the time you are [illegible] sail from the town of San Juan, the appearance of the country, even during this, the rainy, and consequently the most unfavorable season, is more than beautiful. So it is along the line of the Colorado; and within the dominions of the Mosquito King, the country for miles on either side of Indian River is of the most fertile kind. Cedar, and cocoanut, and orange and lime trees grow in profusion. Within a few miles of the mouth of Indian River, and not more than twenty miles from the town of San Juan, there are thousands upon thousands of cocoanut and other tropical fruit trees, and plantains and bananas in abundance. Waris, or wild hogs, run in droves, and wild turkeys are as numerous as swallows around a Connecticut farmer's barn in a Summer day. And yet, although it is considered as healthy as any Southern country, there are but few white men to be seen. It is inhabited by a few native Indians, who are lazy, and consequently peaceable. They live well upon what grows spontaneously around their huts. Very few cultivate the soil, because they have a fine variety of vegetable food planted by nature, and if they desire animal food, they have but a few steps to go, and, with a rifle, they can in an hour or two kill more than they could consume in a week. The only men I saw at work of any kind during a brief stay on the line of Indian River were some Indians, who were leisurely cutting out the trunks of cedars for canoes.

INDUSTRIOUS FILLIBUSTERS [illegible].

While there I came accidentally upon two white men, whom I recollected having seen bearing arms among those who formed the Walker party, at Punta Arenas. They informed me that, becoming dissatisfied with the rations they received while there, and not deeming the prospect agreeable if they remained, they took French leave of Col. Lockridge, and went over the bay to San Juan. There, with the others who had deserted, they were offered a free passage to Aspinwall, in the English steamers, and from there a free passage to the States. But they concluded they would not accept, as they preferred settling in the country. Striking the line of the Musquito Coast, they proceeded on foot until they reached Indian River. They were pleased with the appearance of the country, and decided to remain and stake out for themselves a farm. When I saw them they had cleared away the underwood where they intended to build a hut, and they were delighted with the prospect they had of making a fortune by carrying produce to San Juan, as soon as they could obtain something to carry it in. As for a living, there was no need of working to get that. There were [illegible]

[illegible] ... and all these planted with large bananas ... and an abundance of excellent fruit ... They promised that when I should pass this way again, they would show me a better yielding farm than I had ever seen in the States. And I don't doubt them.

SAN JUAN AGAIN.

After what I have stated of the productions of the country in the immediate vicinity of the town of San Juan, you are doubtless inclined to ask how it comes that every article of food is so exorbitantly high in that place. To a Northern stranger it seems strange that while cattle and hogs and game run wild in droves and fly in flocks, beef and pork should find eager buyers at thirty cents a pound, and game a rarity at any price. [illegible]

[illegible]

COL. KINNEY AND HIS PROSPECTS.

While in the town of San Juan the other day, I made another visit to Col. H. L. Kinney, and was pleased to find him in the enjoyment of good health and excellent spirits. The Colonel is a great favorite there, and I learn, from the natives of the adjacent country, that he is highly esteemed among them. The Colonel is confident that when the Dallas and Clarendon treaty shall have been ratified, he will be in a fair way to proceed with his darling scheme—the colonization of his grant through Sheppard and Haley. It has been in existence ever since 1839, and he claims that it was never [illegible] questioned by the Government of Nicaragua [illegible] after a lapse of seventeen years, and [illegible] authority.

[illegible]

COL. KINNEY'S VERSION OF HIS MEMORABLE INTERVIEW WITH GEN. WALKER.

Various statements have been published of what [illegible] of the meeting, but none, I believe, from Col. Kinney himself.

The Colonel says that owing to Mr. Fabens having been connected with him in the purchase of a large [illegible] in Chontales (one of the Departments of Nicaragua) he was thought by Gen. Walker to be the most desirable man to apply to Col. Kinney for [illegible] in sustaining his position, which was then considered in great danger. Mr. Fabens came down to San Juan del Norte, and made an appeal to Col. Kinney, who called together a number of men belonging to the "Kinney Union." Mr. Fabens made a statement of the condition of things in Nicaragua, and promised that if they went they should receive one hundred dollars per month from the time they should leave San Juan until they wished to return. The men referred to Col. Kinney, and decided to act on his advice. With the promise that they should have the privilege of returning whenever they should desire, the Colonel advised them to go, and they went. Before leaving, they were each furnished with an outfit and means of support by the Colonel. After they arrived at Granada, where Gen. Walker was then stationed, no part of the agreement made by Mr. Fabens was fulfilled. Instead of being allowed to remain together as a company, they were separated, and when they wished to return they were not permitted to do so. They remonstrated. They had been told that they should be together, as a "Kinney Company," and they wished to remain so. Gen. Walker said he would not have a company bearing that name, and declared that if he could lay hands on Col. Kinney he would hang him. Hearing of this, the Colonel was dissatisfied, and meeting with Mr. Fabens, asked him why the men were thus treated. Mr. Fabens said it was not true, and informed the Colonel that so far from desiring to hang him, Gen. Walker was desirous that he should pay him a friendly visit, when they might come to understand each other better. This statement was made by others of Gen. Walker's men in San Juan, and by them the Colonel was induced to go up to Granada. When he arrived he found the men he had sent in very bad condition; several had died, and many of the others were sick and in want. After relieving them, he was called upon by President Rivas, and the hospitalities of the city were tendered.

There was considerable excitement in the city, as the cause of the Colonel's arrest was not generally understood. Some supposed he had come to cooperate with Gen. Walker, while others thought he was there to supersede him. At about 1 P. M. the Colonel called upon Gen. Walker, and he discerned at once that his presence caused him much uneasiness.

The General inquired the object of his visit.

The Colonel replied that he had been informed that he wished to see him, and besides that, he desired to take a look at the country.

Gen. Walker asked whether that was all the object he had in view.

Col. Kinney answered that he was anxious to learn the political condition of the country, in order that he might know what to do in relation to the settlement of a tract of land he had purchased, (known as the Chontales District,) from Mr. Fabens, who had power of attorney from Fermin Ferrer, then Minister of Hacienda.

The General said that the purchase was of no account.

Col. Kinney said if it was not he did not expect to hold [illegible].

Other persons now entered, and the interview was interrupted. The Colonel returned to the house of Mr. Thomas, then Secretary of the Treasury, whose guest he was. Several persons were there waiting to see him, all anxious to learn the object of his visit. To their inquiries the Colonel returned the same answer he had given to Gen. Walker.

President Rivas called again and informed him that he wished to see him on the following morning, as he had an important communication to make to him. During the evening the following decree was handed to the Colonel by one of his friends. It has been published in the Times before, but I reproduce it, because it is necessary to a proper understanding of the Colonel's statement:

[illegible] EXECUTIVE POWER TO THE PEOPLE.

The title of Nicaragua to the Territory called Mosquito, including the port of San Juan del Norte, being notorious and incontestible. And whereas, H. L. Kinney pretends, in virtue of a purchase from Sheppard and Haley, to be owner of the said Territories, the property of this Republic, the Government of Nicaragua, in the exercise of its faculties,

DECREES

The rights which the said Kinney pretends to claim in and upon the said Territory, to be null, void, and of no effect, the same being the property of the Republic of Nicaragua; and consequently every alienation made by the said Kinney is also void.

Art. 2. The said Sheppard, Haley, and Kinney, and all other persons claiming this unlawful acquisition, are declared guilty of an attempt against the integrity of Central America.

Art. 3. The Minister of Relations and the Interior is charged with the publication, execution, and fulfilment of this decree.

Given at Granada the 5th day of February, 1856.

PATRICIO RIVAS.

[illegible] It had been published the morning the Colonel arrived, but had [illegible]. The Colonel was taken by surprise. On the following morning President Rivas called and asked the Colonel if he had seen the decree.

The Colonel [illegible].

President Rivas said he knew nothing of it; that he had not been consulted with it, although his name appeared signed to it. He regretted that it had been issued, and added, that although he was President, he had, some way or another, very little to say about what was transpiring in the country.

President Rivas repeated what he had said, and added that Nicaragua never had pretended to claim the right [illegible] that he had known Sheppard and Haley many years, and he believed that they had given more than the land was worth.

The conversation then became general; and while it continued, the President spoke of Col. Kinney's [illegible], and asked him to aid in the establishment of a good government.

When the interview had been concluded, the Colonel proceeded to Gen. Walker, and was in the best of humor. He felt that Gen. Walker designed to injure him, notwithstanding all he had done for him. The subject of the Decree soon came up.

The Colonel said he was very much surprised that it should have been issued.

Gen. Walker said the land belonged to Nicaragua, and that he had shown beautiful how he talked for it [illegible].

The Colonel said he had paid his hard earnings for it, and the documents would show that there was no [illegible].

The [illegible] of the General offended the Colonel, who told him that he (the Colonel) was free born and of lawful age, and white, and that he was not to be scared by anybody. He said that it seemed to him that a military commander who had so recently come to the country could not have had an opportunity of investigating the titles of land; and it also appeared to him that it would have been better for Gen. Walker to have left it to a tribunal competent to judge of such matters.

Gen. Walker answered, saying, "I decide upon all subjects in Nicaragua."

The Colonel then said, "That settles the matter, so far as you and I are concerned, and there is no need of any further argument. But before I will be driven out of the country, when I have a claim that I have come legitimately by, I will lose every drop of blood in my veins, and leave my bones to bleach on this soil."

General Walker then said, "Sir, I know enough about you, and you must be careful how you talk here."

Colonel Kinney—I shall be my own judge about what I shall say, and will be responsible for it. You can take your own course; I came here with the best of intentions and I find I have been deceived. I have not robbed, nor swindled, nor murdered anybody, and I will maintain my position.

General Walker—(Excited and rising from his chair)—Sir, I don't want to hear any more from you; and I order you under arrest.

Colonel Kinney—(General Walker moving out of the door)—Arrest and be d—d.

General Fry and Major Markam, (since wounded,) who were officers of the day, came to the Colonel soon afterwards, with orders to arrest him. Major Markam invited the Colonel into the street and when they had gone out the Colonel asked him what the charges against him were.

Major Markam replied that he did not know other than he had learned that Gen. Walker and Col. Kinney had had a "blow up."

Col. Kinney asked him what he intended to do with him.

Major Markam said the street was no place to talk of it, and invited the Colonel to his room. They went, and when there the Colonel asked if he intended to shut him up, for if so he wished to know it.

Major Markam said, Colonel, you have a great many friends here, and I don't agree with Gen. Walker in the course he has taken towards you. I think you should be friends and work together.

Col. Kinney—I came here with the best of intentions, but have been deceived. I now ask again, what do you intend to do with me?

Major Markam—Col. Kinney, you can go where you please.

Col. Kinney—Major, this will be a feather in your cap, when it is time it should be known. I shall not leave at present, and if you want me, I will be found at the house of Col. Thomas.

Major Markam—Colonel, don't give yourself any uneasiness. If Gen. Walker wants you, and you are not to be found, I will answer for you with my neck, if need be.

The Colonel then bid him good morning, after adding, that if he was a specimen of Americans in Central America, it would be an easy matter to colonize it.

After this the Colonel was not molested, and when he was ready he returned to San Juan del Norte. He was several times asked for his passport, but although he had none, he was not molested.

The Colonel says he had information from a reliable source that General Walker desired that he should be taken out upon the plaza and shot, but that the men were unwilling to obey him. It was afterwards ordered that he should be sent to California, but he refused to go.

The Colonel speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Major Markam in the matter between him and General Walker.

Previous to leaving Granada, and after his quarrel with General Walker was generally known, President Rivas called upon Colonel Kinney and tendered him every assistance in his power as President of Nicaragua.

Such is the Colonel's statement of the interview and quarrel with General Walker, and you will have observed that it differs materially from that published in the *Nicaraguense*.

A FANDANGO—GEN. WALKER HUNG BY THE ALLIES—"VIVE LA COSTA RICA."

A few days ago, while in San Juan, a joke perpetrated by one of the pilots upon the Jamaica negro portion of the town, afforded an opportunity of witnessing a genuine fandango. The pilot, dressed as a military officer, with a huge pair of false whiskers and a moustache, proceeded to the store of Mr. Walk, of Jamaica, who besides being opposed to Gen. Walker, is a prominent candidate for the Mayoralty of San Juan, whenever it shall please the miscellaneous and unfortunate residents of that town to reorganize a Government. Having found our colored brother dispensing Scotch ale, London porter, and other drinkables, from behind his bar, the pilot in disguise walked up and in a confidential manner informed him that the Costa Ricans had annihilated all of Walker's army, and that they had hung Gen. Walker upon a red mango tree. He had just arrived with an official report of the proceedings for the senior officer of the fleet, and had taken the trouble to inform Mr. Walk, because he knew him to be a hearty opponent of Gen. Walker.

Brother Walk cut a "pidgeon wing," and then after relieving himself of a Jamaica shout started a band of musicians around the town, to let his colored brethren and sisters know there was to be a general time of rejoicing at his establishment. When I use the phrase "a *band of musicians*" you may perhaps be inclined to credit me with being a trifle imaginative, and also with using strong language on an unnecessary occasion. But, if so, you are wrong. The band consisted of four pieces with good healthy Jamaica negroes attached. The leader manipulated a violin, (your bands follow the custom of your Jamaica brethren in that particular.) Another extended his magnificent lips and digits over a flute; a third did the clarionet, and both instrument and performer were full toned. Fourthly and lastly, though not by any means the least, came one with a tamborine. All had great power over their instruments. While performing,

"He danced wid de gal wid de red-racker shoe,"

a very enterprising jig for this warm climate. They could bring to your discomfited ear, the wailings of a shed-roof full of cats—the tamborine doing the customary stone, old bottle and old boot accompaniment; or if in the tender mood, they could produce to the life that nerve-stirring ditty, here known as

"De Infantile Greaser, cutting hims' teeth."

The tamborine imitating the motherly spanks, that are almost invariably applied during the progress of the tune.

You can readily understand that such sounds passing through the principal streets, were not long in arousing the elite of the palm thatched, palm sided portion of the town. They were soon at brother Walk's. And here I must pause a moment while they are wiping their faces, for it was a very warm night and they perspired copiously. It is a peculiar peculiarity of these Jamaica Negroes—agitate them either physically or mentally when the weather is very warm, and they will perspire.

As soon as their faces were dry, the band before seemed struck up, all formed [illegible], and after an [illegible] to "Viva Costa Rica," [illegible] Carvejo [illegible] black girl entered the ring and was soon followed by her favorite, who though not so fat was taller and quite as black. These two proceeded immediately to do something. I had supposed a "fandango" to mean the same thing as a dance, and I anticipated a violent agitation of the nether extremities; but I saw nothing of that kind. The Jamaica negro's idea of dancing is to slip the feet forwards and backwards slowly, move the shoulders in an opposite direction, not more rapidly, and at the same time keep up a ridiculously rapid and varied motion of the spinal column. In this way they labored in pairs until near 10 o'clock, when it was hinted that the report of Walker's death was a hoax, and soon afterwards all returned to their homes.

THE LATEST.

It is now near 11 o'clock, the *Tennessee* is casting off her lines, and there is nothing from Serapiqui, other than I have written.

MOMOTOMBO.

Statement of Major Snyder.

Major Snyder, of California, one of the passengers by the Tennessee, has furnished our reporter with the following account of his personal interview with Gen. Walker, and the statements made by the latter, of the present force under his command, and the strength and situation of the Costa Rican Army.

The steamer *Orizaba*, which brought the California passengers on the Pacific side, arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 2d day of February last, late in the evening. News of the arrival of the steamer at once reached Gen. Walker's head-quarters, and Gen. Saunders was dispatched the same night, with several officers, to the vessel to receive a company of recruits that had come on from California to join Gen. Walker. There were 36 recruits in all on board the steamer, under the command of Gen. Buchanan. Gen. Saunders, upon boarding the steamer, commanded the drum to be rolled, that the recruits might be forthcoming. On account of the lateness of the hour the most of them were in their berths.

Gen. Buchanan succeeded, shortly in getting them up, and bringing them in the presence of Gen. Saunders. The latter was so intoxicated that it took two men to support him. He inquired finally whether the number of men produced were all the recruits on board. He expressed his doubts when informed that they were, and signified his intention to search the vessel, and not allow a single son of a b—h to escape him. After this pleasant salutation he marched the men off to Gen. Walker's headquarters.

On the next morning he called on General Walker and was introduced to him by Major Torrey. He found the General occupying exceedingly comfortable quarters, and reclining on a hammock. The General received him with great cordiality, and conversed with unrestrained freedom of matters pertaining to his own army and the Costa Rican forces. His own force, he stated, was 800 men. Of these, 550 men were then stationed at San Juan del Sur, under his own immediate command. The remaining men were at Rivas, under General Henningsen. The men were all in good spirits, and enjoyed, as a general thing, excellent health. He was satisfied that the men would stick by him, and that, with additional recruits to arrive he should be able to conquer his enemies. He said that Gen. Wheat with his army of 700 men at Greytown would soon fight his way through the lake and form a junction with his own force. He should not in any case attempt to fight his way to General Wheat. Of the Costa Rican forces a great portion were men who had been impressed into the service. At the battle of St. George, fought on the 29th of January, as proof of this statement, he said, there were found among the killed numbers chained together two by two to prevent their running away. The natives, he felt assured, were friendly to him.

The total Costa Rican force he set down at 2,800 men. Of these 1,800 men were stationed at St. George, and the remainder occupied different posts around the lake and down the river. He expressed his confidence that a force of one-fifth of the Costa Ricans was all that was needed to overcome them. The battles they had already fought, he claimed, proved this fact beyond contradiction.

The General was very sanguine of achieving final and undisputed dominion over Nicaragua. Men, ammunition and provisions were to be sent to him, as he wanted them. At that time he said he had six months' provisions on hand, and all the equipments and armaments he wanted.

Subsequent to his interview with General Walker he visited the apartments occupied by the officers and men under his command. The apartments were all in good order and composed mainly of dwelling houses. There was a large number of officers as compared with the number of privates. He estimated the whole force at 250 men, rank and file, one hundred less than the number stated by General Walker. On account of the multitude of officers, Lieutenants and Captains stood nowhere, and a Major was but slightly noticed.

Both officers and privates, as far as he conversed with them, expressed more anxiety to get away than to remain. Captain Grant, formerly of the U. S. Army, told him, that for seven months' service he had received only fifty cents pay. One of the privates he chanced to come in contact with was a former servant of his in California. He, begged like a good fellow to have him intercede to get him away. The soldiers did not dare to attempt to desert, because they knew that if taken they would be shot without mercy. No one could get away without a passport, and the most rigid surveillance was kept upon all their movements. The majority of those who deserted were Germans and Frenchmen. The fact was that the desertion of Germans and French, men was but little regarded. Col. Torey informed him that such was the present aversion to those belonging to these two nationalities, that General Walker had already sent instructions to his various agencies in the States to send on no more Germans or Frenchmen.

The Major's former servant alluded to, also, meanwhile, gave a statement of the case of a deserter who was arrested and shot the day before the arrival of the *Orizaba*. He stated that the deserter was tried and convicted subsequent to his arrest. A platoon of twelve men was detailed to shoot him. The prisoner was placed on a chair, and eleven men fired at him. A physician felt his pulse and discovered that he still lived, whereupon the twelfth man was ordered to place his muzzle at his breast and fire, and he did so. The Major had no doubt of the authenticity of this statement.

There were several ladies at General Walker's head-quarters; they all expressed no very high estimation of the service and, woman-like, rebelled at the idea of being obliged to get a passport to get away. They stated, moreover, that the general supply of pork was not commensurate with the supply of beans. As for the matter of food generally, the Major states that the soldiers made no special complaint. Their clothing, however, was worn nearly to shreds, with but little prospect of a replenishing stock. In respect to sleeping blankets there was a general destitution and consequent complaint.

Altogether the Major, from what he had witnessed and heard at General Walker's head-quarters, and from facts he had previously gathered, retired, he says to the steamer, satisfied that the present position of the General was far from firm and secure. It was well understood, and so talked over by General Walker's officers, that his object was not dominion over Nicaragua, but to achieve a sovereign power over the whole of Central America, and a portion of Southern Mexico. Whether he would ever accomplish the object of his ambition was for the future to reveal. He saw enough of General Walker's present position to assure himself that his maintaining it any length of time depended wholly upon the amount of further succor he should receive. His position was a bad one.

Just before the steamer left San Juan del Sur the report reached the vessel that shots had been exchanged between General Saunders and General Buchanan. A difficulty was stated to have grown out of the treatment shown by General Saunders to the new recruits brought with General Buchanan. The report was authenticated before the steamer got away.

From the Panama Star and Herald, Feb. 7.

The Nicaragua steamship *Orizaba* arrived in port from San Francisco *via* San Juan del Sur on the night of the 5th inst., bringing news from Nicaragua to the 3d inst., and 300 passengers for New-York.

We are indebted to Purser Buckman for the following memorandum of the trip:

The Nicaragua Company's steamer *Orizaba*, J. H. Blethen, Commander, left San Francisco, Jan. 20, at 3 P. M. Jan. 28, arrived at Manzanillo, was detained 12 hours to take on board stores, specie, &c.

Feb. 2, arrived at San Juan. President Walker and his men were in good health and spirits. Feb. 3, sailed from San Juan, and arrived at Panama on the 5th.

By this conveyance we have information direct from Rivas, Walker's head-quarters, through an entirely disinterested and reliable channel. Our informant went to Nicaragua to inquire for himself on the true condition of Walker, and we place the fullest confidence in his statements, though they are in some respects at variance with the reports which have reached us through parties who have an interest in the success of Walker's arms.

An attack had been made on General Canas at Obraje on the 26th ult., by General Walker, under the command of General Henningsen, which lasted about 24 hours, and in which five of Walker's rangers were killed, and Captain Phinney mortally wounded; it is said that the allies lost about 80 killed; reports from the best-informed quarters assure that this number is much exaggerated. Walker finding himself overmatched, ordered a retreat and fell back upon Rivas.

On the 28th, Henningsen again, with a force of 400 men, attacked the allies who had advanced to St. George, within one league of Rivas. After 16 hours fighting Walker's forces retreated again falling back upon Rivas, with a loss of 16 killed and 32 wounded, a large part of whom were officers. It is reported that the allies lost 200 killed and 400 wounded, but other reports state that one-third these figures would cover the whole number.

On the 30th Walker arrived at San Juan del Sur with a force of 300 men, to guard up the recruits (50 men) and supplies expected from San Francisco on the *Orizaba*. He returned to Rivas on the evening of the 2d inst.

It was supposed Walker would attack the Allies at St. George about the 4th instant.

Gen. Canas force at St. George is said to consist of about 2,500 men, strongly posted and barricaded. Walker's force of fighting men is said to be 800 all told; of which a portion must of course always be left to guard Rivas, so that he can in no case bring over 500 men into the field, out of Rivas. It is supposed that the allies have 1,000 more available men which can be brought to the [illegible] of the Lake, and it is reported that about 1,100 Guatemala troops had been landed at Realejo.

Canas marched a force of 400 men into Virgin Bay on the 1st inst., and after occupying the town a few hours, he rejoined his force at St. George.

Walker has had no communication with the lake or river since the steamers were seized by the Costa Ricans, nor has he any means of doing so.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Peru.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION—MOVEMENTS OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS—NAVAL STRENGTH OF THE CONTENDING FACTIONS, &C.

Our advices from Callao are to the 26th of January. The only news of interest relates to the progress of the revolution, which continues to drag its slow length along, and promises only to terminate by some fortunate accident for one side or the other.

On the 7th of January Don Estevan Macias entered Casma with 300 of the revolutionary army. Gen. Vivanco was there at the date of the last accounts.

In Cusco a revolutionary movement was made, in which Gen. Lersundi, the commander of the Government forces, was killed by a musket shot in the throat.

The steamer *Apurimac*, in the hands of the revolutionary party, was, at latest dates, at Callao. On the 18th the steamer *Izcuchaca* joined her, but sailed next day for the Chincha Islands.

The revolutionary vessel *Loa* and the government ship *Admiral Guisse* met on the 15th off Punta Pallnas; after sundry warlike demonstrations they parted without firing a shot. The navy is thus divided at present; General Vivanco and the revolutionary party have possession of the *Apurimac*, 44 guns; *Loa*, 4; *Tumbes*, 2; *Izcuchaca*, 1, and *Vigilante*, 1. The Government still has the *Amazonas*, 33 guns; *Ucayali*, 6, and *Admiral Guisse*, 8. Castilla has offered $500,000 to any person who will retake the revolutionary vessels for him, or disable the *Apurimac*. This is a fine chance for some Yankee speculator of making half a million easily. Don José Fabio Melgar has resigned the office of Secretary of State, and Sr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan has been appointed to all his place.

A notice in the *Comercio*, of Lima, notifies the public that the Government will purchase firearms of all kinds for cash at the highest price. Whether this is to prevent their falling into the hands of the revolutionists, or owing to scarcity in the Government arsenals, does not appear.

Castilla notified the wife of Echenique to leave the country, which order she refused to obey. He then placed a guard on her house. The lady of Gen. Vivanco has been similarly treated.

Chimborazo, in Ecuador, has been ascended by a Frenchman and an Englishman. They reached an elevation of 6,549 metres (21,466 feet,) and declare the ascent to be not only practicable but easy.

Chile.

HARVEST AND TRADE—RAILROAD PROGRESS—CITY IMPROVEMENTS—EXTENSION OF EDUCATION.

The news received up to this date promises an abundant harvest; this is the season for reaping the wheat, and the new crop will soon appear in the market.

The termination of the railroad as far as Limache has sufficed to show how profitable the undertaking is to the shareholders. In March or April the trains will reach as far as Quillota, and for this purpose they will be raised over the hill of San Pedro by a stationary engine, a locomotive being ready on the other side to take them to the end of the journey. Meanwhile, the works in the tunnel of San Pedro will be actively carried on.

The floating dock built in the port of Valparaiso has been launched.

Another gigantic project occupies at present the attention of several intelligent and enterprising individuals of Valparaiso—this is the construction of a dry dock to the south of the Custom House buildings, opening a basin in the solid rock, and taking advantage of the site, which facilitates the strengthening and execution of the work.

Sr. Valenzuela Castillo, Intendente, is now endeavoring to adorn Valparaiso with a beautiful public walk, of which the inhabitants of the city are so much in need; the site chosen for the purpose is the estero of Polanco, having a view of the sea, the railway station and the Santiago road.

During the fortnight ending Jan. 16, four new schools have been endowed, one for boys, in the department of Peuco, and three for girls in Pueco, Hunival and Puchacui. Permission has been granted to D. José Mourral for establishing of another private quay in Coquimbo, for the reception of natural and naturalized merchandise, having complied with the necessary conditions of the law.

The splendid theatre in Santiago is almost finished, and that city's municipal body has invited proposals for taking it, the terms fixed for receiving them being up to the 15th of Feb.

The Copiapo mines promise better for the year 1857. The first advices received this year from that province are satisfactory.

Theological Seminaries and Colleges.

A document prepared by Rev. Z. Freeman, Corresponding Secretary of the "New-York Baptist Union for Ministerial Education," and published in connection with their Annual Report, gives the following view of Theological Seminaries in the United States:

Denominations.	No. of Institutions.	Professors.	Students.	Graduates this year.
Presbyterian	11	33	473	120
Congregational	6	17	211	59
Associate Reformed Church	5	9	36	28
German Reformed Church	1	2	21	..
Dutch Reformed Church	1	3	30	11
Lutheran	4	9	40	12
Episcopalian	4	11	69	29
Methodist Episcopal	2	4	75	17
Unitarian	1	2	25	12
Christian	1	5	71	8
Baptist	10	23	196	44

The whole number of colleges is 144; professors, 916; tutors, 149; students, 18,757, of which 5,581 are professors of religion, and 1,927 have the ministry in view. Whole number of Alumni, 67,691.

The Late Fire in Mobile.—The telegraph brought information a day or two since of an immense destruction of cotton in Mobile by fire. The Mobile *Tribune* of the 10th thus describes the disaster: Since the fire trial-year, 1839, no such destruction has befallen our city as began yesterday evening, shortly after three o'clock. It commenced in Montgomery warehouse, on the corner of Commerce and Adams streets, and as the wind blew heavily from the North, it rapidly communicated with the Planters' and thence Hunt's warehouses, which occupy the entire square bounded by Congress, Water, Adams and Commerce streets. All these were filled with cotton containing, by the best estimate we can procure, about thirteen thousand bales, of which some five hundred only could be rescued; leaving as a prey to the flames twelve thousand five hundred bales. From even the best informed it was impossible to gather the amount of loss involved, nor on whom it will fall, accurately. But the loss cannot be far short of a million of dollars. Such was the calculation of many practical men last night. Yet, estimating it $850,000, in the gross, we have it from a calm, and experienced calculator that of the amount lost, $250,000 are insured in Mobile. That of the residue thirty per cent., or $180,000, are insured abroad, and the balance, or $420,000, will fall on the planters as uninsured. So vast a devastation has thrown the whole city into consternation.

The three warehouses, we understand, appertained to the Planters' Press, and rented by Messrs. Magee & Cluis.

A Singular Affair.—We mentioned some time ago that the officers of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company had received anonymous letters inclosing $2,061 accompanied by the simple remark that it belonged to the Company. It now appears that an inquiry for further information has led to the receipt of another letter directed to the Conductor of the Road, Mr. Cox, dated Augusta, Feb. 15. This letter states that the money returned was stolen from Mr. Cox in Atlanta. It further states that the writer is innocent of any complicity in the theft—that he found it in a cover indorsed "Georgia Railroad," from which the seals had been broken—that he kept it for a time with the hope that a reward would be offered—and that he wishes to know how much was in the package when stolen, as he expects that a part of the money was abstracted before it came into his possession, and desires to make restitution to the Company of the whole amount it has lost. The amount stolen from Mr. Cox was $3,395.

The land on which stands the Capitol of Massachusetts was purchased of the heirs of John Hancock, by the town of Boston, for $3,800, and conditionally given to the State. The lot contains 65,000 to 70,000 feet, and was valued in 1850 at $358,000.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Lord Palmerston's Foreign Policy Attacked and Defended.

The Reported Submission of the Shah Contradicted.

TREATY FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

IMPORTANT FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Firmness of the Funds.

COTTON STEADY—FLOUR DULL—CORN FIRM.

Consols 93 1-8.

The British mail-steamer *Asia* from Liverpool 8:30 A. M. of Saturday the 7th, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The *Asia* brings in Specie £2,000 Sterling; $373,383; Francs, 1,000,000.

The *North American* arrived at Liverpool at 6:15 A. M. of Friday the 6th, and the *Baltic* 8 P. M. of the same day.

The *Ericsson* sailed from Liverpool 5½ P. M. Wednesday, the 4th, with four passengers for New-York.

On the 3d of February the British Parliament was opened. The Queen's speech, which is published below, was read by the Lord Chancellor. After a rather stormy debate, the address, in reply to the Royal speech, was agreed to, and presented in the usual form. In the Commons, Messrs. D'Israeli and Gladstone, and in the Lords, the Earl of Derby, made the most ferocious attack on the policy of Lord Palmerston's Administration.

The papers in relation to the attack on Canton and the war with Persia had been moved for, and were to be laid before Parliament.

The French journals, in commenting upon the opening of Parliament, view unfavorably the policy and position of the Palmerston Ministry, and draw a broad line of distinction between what they call the national alliance of the French and English peoples, and the relations of the two Governments.

There is a whisper in the political *salons* of Paris that certain foreign Governments have supplied certain leading members of the Opposition with materials to attack Lord Palmerston's Government on a variety of questions.

The reported acceptance of the British ultimatum by the Shah of Persia, is now said to be incorrect.

The French fleet which is at once to be sent to the Chinese waters will be under the command of Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who was Admiral Hamelin's right-hand man in the Black Sea, and who bears a high reputation for energy and capacity.

We have an official announcement that the French army is to be gradually reduced to a peace footing.

A synopsis of the treaty for the redemption of the Danish Sound Dues will be found below. It is expected that the final conference for the settlement of the Sound Dues question will be held at Copenhagen in April next, so that hopes may be fairly entertained of the dues being abolished in time for the opening of the Baltic navigation next Spring.

An important letter from Madrid in the London *Times* says:

The Absolutist Party is organizing, and preparing itself for the approaching election. For the first time since the death of Ferdinand VII. this party manifests its resolution to join the Parliamentary struggle, in the hope by this means to destroy constitutional Government. Its organs in the press own a committee which direct its organization; it declares that the candidate of the Government must be supported. The situation of the Government, composed as it is in great part of men professing constitutionalism, is anomalous in the extreme; it is driven, in spite of itself, to give strength to the Absolutists; it is compelled to follow a policy which is hostile to its existence.

There is a growing conviction that the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies is fast approaching a crisis. The present state of things is felt to be intolerable. The King, it seems, has formed, or been inoculated with the belief, that the regicidal attempt of Milano, and all the explosions, and attempts at explosions, which have recently taken place, are the result of a grand conspiracy, spreading through the people, the army, and the navy. Hence his secret flight to Caserta, and hence the almost indiscriminate arrest of about 600 persons in the space of two or three days.

The *Moniteur* contains an article on the union of the Danubian Principalities. It says that the plenipotentiary of France, at the Conference of Vienna, had stated it as his opinion, that it was the combination best suited to assure to those provinces the strength necessary to become a bulwark for the Ottoman Empire. The French Government has not ceased to profess the same opinion, and what has recently taken place between it and the other Cabinets has only tended to confirm it in its convictions. It does not despair of seeing them prevail in the councils of the Powers, and that the one most interested will admit that the union of the Principalities has nothing which is not completely in accordance with the rights of suzerainty of the Sublime Porte with regard to the Danubian Principalities.

It is announced on good authority, that the French and English troops in Greece will be immediately withdrawn.

Mr. Barkly, British Colonial Secretary at Mauritius has been appointed Governor of the Bahamas.

Mr. Dallas had given a banquet to Lord Napier, the new minister to the United States.

The transfer of the fleet of steamships, formerly the property of the general Steamship Navigation Company, to the European and American Steamship Navigation Company, was formally completed at Southampton, on the 5th.

Opening of the British Parliament.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

On Tuesday, Feb. 3, Parliament was duly opened by Royal Commission. Her Majesty's speech was read by the Lord Chancellor. It was as follows:

My Lord and Gentlemen:

We are commanded to assure you that Her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of Her Parliament.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that difficulties which arose in regard to some of the provisions of the treaty of Paris delayed the complete execution of the stipulations of that treaty.

Those difficulties have been overcome in a satisfactory manner, and the intentions of the treaty have been fully maintained.

An insurrectionary movement which took place in September last in the Swiss Canton of Neufchatel, for the purpose of reëstablishing in that canton the authority of the King of Prussia as Prince of Neufchatel, led to serious differences between His Prussian Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, threatening at one time to disturb the general peace of Europe. But Her Majesty commands us to inform you that, in concert with her august ally the Emperor of the French, she is endeavoring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute, and Her Majesty entertains a confident expectation that an honorable and satisfactory arrangement will be concluded.

In consequence of certain discussions which took place during the conferences at Paris, and which are recorded in the protocols that were laid before you, Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French caused communications to be made to the Government of the King of the Two Sicilies, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt a course of policy calculated to avert dangers which might disturb that peace which had so recently been restored to Europe.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that the manner in which those friendly communications were received by His Sicilian Majesty was such as to lead Her Majesty and the Emperor of the French to discontinue their diplomatic relations with His Sicilian Majesty, and they have accordingly withdrawn their missions from the Court of Naples.

Her Majesty has directed that papers relating to this subject shall be laid before you.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has been engaged in negotiations with the Government of the United States, and also with the Government of Honduras, which she trusts will be successful in removing all cause of misunderstanding with respect to Central America.

Her Majesty has concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with Siam, which will be laid before ou.

[illegible] regret that the conduct of the Persian Government has led to hostilities between Her Majesty and the Shah of Persia. [illegible]

The Persian Government, in defiance of repeated warnings, and in violation of its engagements, has besieged and captured the city of Herat. [illegible] that a British naval and military force, dispatched from Bombay, has taken possession of the Island of Karrack and of [illegible] to induce the Shah to accede to the just demands of Her Majesty's Government.

Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the naval and military forces employed on this occasion have displayed their accustomed gallantry and discipline.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that acts of violence, insults to the British flag, and infraction of treaty rights committed by the local Chinese authorities at Canton, and a pertinacious refusal of redress, have rendered it necessary for Her Majesty's officers in China to have recourse to measures of force to obtain satisfaction.

Those measures had, up to the date of the last accounts, been taken with great forbearance, but with signal success as regards the conflicts to which they had led.

We are commanded to inform you that Her Majesty trusts that the Government of Pekin will see the propriety of affording the satisfaction demanded, and of faithfully fulfilling its treaty engagements.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the year ensuing to be laid before you. They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficient performance of the public service at home and abroad.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that measures will be submitted for your consideration for the consolidation and improvement of [illegible] of the law; and Her Majesty doubts not that you will give your earnest attention to matters so deeply affecting the interests of all classes of her subjects.

Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your consideration the expediency of renewing for a further period the privileges of the Bank of England, [illegible] be conditions imposed on the issue of bank-notes in the United Kingdom, and the course of the law [illegible] to joint-stock banks.

Her Majesty commands us to express the gratification which it affords her to witness the general well-being and contentment of her people, and to find that, notwithstanding the sacrifices unavoidably attendant upon such a war as that which has lately terminated, the resources of the country remain unimpaired, and its productive industry continues unchecked in its course of progressive development.

Her Majesty commits with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care; and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations and prosper your councils for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people."

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Derby quarrelled with the foreign policy of the Government, which, he said, had deprived this country of every friend in the world except France, affirmed that the Persian war should not have been entered into without the sanction of Parliament, declared that the bombardment of Canton, and the indiscriminate slaughter of innocent and guilty filled him with unmitigated [illegible], passing to a home subject, intimated that the country would be satisfied with nothing less than the immediate reduction of the income tax to 5d., with the certainty of its extinction in 1860.

The Lord of Clarendon was sorry that Lord Derby had not adhered to the usual practice, and refrained from any allusion to foreign topics while [illegible] in possession of the full information which would shortly be laid before the House. Had he waited for these documents he would have learned [illegible] from the enormous importance he appeared to attach to [illegible] with regard to the Neufchatel question. [illegible] the English nor French Governments [illegible] in any way with the assistance with which the Swiss Government had met the demands of Prussia. It was [illegible] Her Majesty's Ministers [illegible] advantage of the Paris Conference to consider the question of the state of Italy, but the course which they had adopted in conjunction with the Emperor of the French had met with the cordial approval of the principal Governments of Europe. With regard to the Persian war, it was very far from being the groundless quarrel which the public seemed quite to believe. The capture of Herat, a city of much importance, and surrounded by a territory of unexampled fertility, was one which could not be regarded with indifference when such a conquest threatened at once the neutrality and independence of Afghanistan, both of which were necessary to the security of our Indian empire. He regretted much to hear the terms in which Lord Derby had spoken of the conduct of the English authorities in China. The course which had been taken there was one which had only been resorted to when all other steps failed—when, in fact, the refusal of the Chinese to hold communication with our officials had left the latter no other remedy.

Earl Grey moved an amendment, to the effect that the House viewed with surprise and regret the declaration of war against Persia without asking the advice or coöperation of Parliament. On a division the amendment was negatived by 45 to 12, and the address was agreed to.

In the House of Commons, many notices of motion, some of them important, were given. Mr. J. Ramsden having moved and Sir A. Agnew having seconded the address, Mr. Disraeli attacked the foreign policy of the Government, declaring that the royal speech spoke of little else than wars and rumors of wars, and transactions full of peril and calamity. That the late Russian entanglement was owing to the blunder of our own Minister—that in the Neufchatel affair the Government advised a course calculated to embroil the continent in war—that the Italian policy of the Government was a great blunder, seeing that, whilst claiming credit for liberal sympathies with Italy, they had sanctioned a secret treaty by which France guaranteed Austria the possession of all her Italian states—that the Persian and Chinese affairs seemed to be without justification, and in fact, that it behoved Parliament to consider whether it would trust the finances of the country to a firebrand Minister. As to the income tax, Mr. Disraeli intimated that on that day fortnight he would move two resolutions—one to the effect that it was not right that taxes imposed for the purpose of war should be continued in time of peace; the other, that the plan of Mr. Gladstone, brought forward in 1853, for the abolition of the tax in 1860, should be carried out. Mr. Gladstone questioned the policy of the Government as to the Persian and Chinese wars; and, with respect to the income tax, intimated that he would support any motion by Mr. Disraeli for carrying out the arrangement of 1853, to which he considered the Government of that day pledged.

Lord Palmerston, observing that Mr. Disraeli had displayed talents in the composition of works of imagination, pronounced the greater part of his speech an entire romance. He detailed the course of proceeding which resulted in the treaty of Paris, and the history of the boundary line, contending that the misunderstanding as to this line had arisen in no want of geographical knowledge on the part of the British Plenipotentiaries. It was not desirable, he thought, that the papers relating to differences, which had been arranged, should be laid before Parliament. He explained and vindicated the course pursued by the Government regarding the Neufchatel question, denying that they had given the advice to the Swiss alleged by Mr. Disraeli. As to any treaty guaranteeing to Austria her Italian possessions, he was totally ignorant of the existence of such a treaty; and, so far from advising such a stipulation, had this Government been consulted as to such a treaty, their advice would have been adverse to it. With regard to the operations against Persia, they were undoubtedly taken on the responsibility of Her Majesty's Government, the circumstances of the case, in their opinion, calling for and justifying them, in conformity with a policy founded upon a right conception of the interests of our Indian empire. Within the last few days he had been informed that the Persian Ambassador at Paris had solicited an interview with Lord Cowley, and had expressed his readiness to enter into negotiations for the settlement of the question. It would not, therefore, pending this negotiation, be expedient to produce the papers. The operations against China had been the result of a violation by the Chinese of the treaty of Nankin. He hoped that this dispute, too, would be speedily adjusted. Having replied to other objections put forward by Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone, he expressed his concurrence in the principles laid down by the latter, and that the scale of public expenditure should be first fixed, and then the means should be provided for it. To discuss this question, therefore, before the estimates were prepared was premature. The Government had no interest in proposing establishments greater than the public service required, thereby creating Parliamentary difficulties.

The address was then agreed to.

The Hudson's Bay Company's Monopoly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEB. 5.

Mr. Labouchere, in moving for a Select Committee to consider the state of the British possessions in North America under the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company, or over which they possess a license of trade, stated the reasons why her Majesty's Government deemed it incumbent upon them to call the attention of Parliament to the state of those possessions, involving, he observed, questions of imperial policy, humanity, and justice of no ordinary magnitude. He gave an outline of the territories over which the rights of the Company extended, explaining the various tenures under which those rights were exercised and enjoyed, and the manner in which they were managed, especially with relation to the Indian tribes, towards whom, he believed, the Company had evinced a sincere desire to act with kindness and cordiality.

Mr. Roebuck said he thought Mr. Labouchere might take a shorter course to attain the object in view. The Hudson's Bay Company were, by their very Constitution, opposed to colonization, and he desired that British North America should bear the preponderance in fact which it did on the map against the growing power of the United States. Instead of encouraging settlement, however, the company acted upon the narrow policy of petty merchants. The Government should have proceeded at once to legislate.

Mr. Adderley argued strongly against continuing

[illegible] for the colonization of [illegible] with their interests as [illegible] and is taxed that [illegible] and expansion.

[illegible] observed that the speeches of Mr. [illegible], which discovered total [illegible] state of the territory, its population [illegible] of the Company, afforded the [illegible] argument for inquiry before legislation. He [illegible] the Company, who wished to put themselves [illegible] of Parliament, had a fair claim to its [illegible] consideration.

Mr. GLADSTONE approved the proposal to refer this [illegible] which would have two [illegible] the legality of the [illegible] of the company, respecting which grave doubts [illegible] and prudence of their [illegible] to hold jurisdiction over these vast territories, the condition of which, he thought, it had [illegible] a scandal that Parliament had never considered with the seriousness which the subject required. With reference to the last question, it appeared to him that it was an abrogation and renunciation by England of her duty to look up against [illegible] a country which would afford a very considerable scope to their commercial [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] was apprehensive from the tone of Mr. [illegible] speech that the inquiry was intended [illegible] a foregone conclusion of the Government.

Important from Persia.

THE SHAH REFUSES TO ACCEDE TO THE BRITISH ULTIMATUM—DETERMINATION TO PROSECUTE THE WAR—[illegible] FROM PERSIAN [illegible].

The Queen's Speech certainly does not strengthen the rumor that the Persian question is on the point of settlement; and a telegraphic dispatch from Berlin [illegible] Post, states positively that the [illegible] of the British [illegible] "A Russian note protests against the pretensions of England, admitting at the same time, the evacuation of Herat by Persia."

We read in the London News private correspondence on the affairs of Persia, states a fact of considerable importance. It is said that after the taking of Bushire, conferences took place between the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was sent on a special mission for Teheran to the Persian Gulf, and the Commander-in-Chief of the English expedition, who was invested with all necessary powers. It is positively stated that the result of these conferences was a proposition for peace upon new bases, and that the conditions proposed included the withdrawal by the English of their demand for the dismissal of the present Grand Vizier (for whom, it seems, the Shah has a particular affection,) and a proposal that the English shall be allowed to form a permanent establishment and a naval station on the Persian Gulf. At the date of the last dispatches the answer of the Court of Teheran was looked for, and it was thought that, in any case, an armistice would be shortly concluded.

Advices from Constantinople, via Marseilles, state that the Court of Teheran publishes a new document, which lays great stress on the injustice of England in declaring war while negotiations were pending at Constantinople. This manifesto concludes by announcing the dispatch of an army to oppose the progress of the English expedition. The taking of Bushire was known on the 4th of January. Persia was not discouraged.

Advices from England, under date of Jan. 29, state that the Shah of Persia is now indisposed to grant the concessions demanded by England. He intends making a vigorous resistance, defending himself to the [illegible] extremity. He has sent forth a proclamation to his subjects, and proclaimed a holy war. The fortifications of Bushire have been reconstructed by the English, who have left two regiments, and [illegible] to attack Mahamora, which [illegible] the provinces of Fars and the road to [illegible].

A [illegible] dispatch from Alexandria, dated Jan. [illegible], says: "The English are about to occupy Mohammerah and Bender Ali, two towns on the Persian Gulf; Bender Abbas, an important port on the coast of the kingdom of Persia, being occupied by the [illegible], an ally of the English, will, it is supposed, be occupied by the latter."

A telegraphic dispatch from Constantinople says: "[illegible] KHAN, with a brigade of cavalry, has [illegible] himself of Fears. He was advancing to attack the Persian army, commanded by MOURAD KHAN. The English division, under the command of General LAWRENCE, was marching against Candahar. A new tax has been imposed in Persia to provide for the expenses of the war."

[illegible] of Warsaw, says that General [illegible], the Commander of the Russian corps on the frontiers of Persia, has been summoned to St. Petersburgh, where he will receive instructions how to act should it be necessary to advance into Central Asia."

Treaty for the Redemption of the Sound Dues.

From the London Times.

The following is, as we learn from advices received from Denmark, the outline of the treaty about to be concluded between Denmark and the various European Powers trading with the Baltic, for the redemption of the Sound Dues:—

The preamble states, that with a view to facilitate and increase the commercial and maritime relations at present existing between Denmark and the other contracting States, these parties have agreed to negotiate a treaty for abolishing the dues levied on ships and their cargoes passing through the Sound and the Belts, and for diminishing the transit duty payable on goods passing overland from the German Ocean to the Baltic.

In the first article the King of Denmark undertakes for the future not to levy any duty under the name of customs, tonnage, or for lighthouses, buoys, &c., on any vessels, or their cargoes, passing from the German Ocean to the Baltic, or vice versa, through the Belts or the Sound, and this too, irrespectively of whether the vessels simply pass through the Danish waters, or whether they be compelled by stress of weather or for the sake of commercial operations to anchor there, or to put into a port. No vessel of any flag belonging to the contracting Powers is in future to be subjected to any detention or other hindrance while passing through the Belts or the Sound; with regard to the vessels of other States not participating in this Treaty, the King of Denmark is to be at liberty to settle by separate arrangements the fiscal conditions that are to be accorded to them.

The King undertakes further to free from all dues for light-houses, beacons, buoys, &c., and, in general, from all maritime taxes, with the exception of absolute port dues and customs, any such vessels of the contracting parties as may enter or leave Danish ports either in cargo or in ballast, and equally whether they have or have not entered into any commercial transaction at the port.

In the 2d article the King binds himself to maintain and keep in good order all the lights, beacons, buoys, &c., at present in use, both at the approaches to Danish ports and roads, or along the Danish coast. Secondly, in the interest of commerce and navigation, to pay due regard to the expediency of [illegible] the position or the form of those said lights, beacons, buoys, &c., or of increasing their [illegible], and this without any charge or burden on foreign vessels. Thirdly, to keep up the present supply of pilots, whom it shall be optional to all [illegible] to employ or not. The charges for pilotage are also not to rise higher than they are at present; they are to be the same for Danish as for foreign vessels, and are to be payable only by those vessels that take pilots on board. Fourthly, he will permit private individuals, whether natives or foreigners, to establish stations in the Sound and Belts for providing steam-tugs to vessels passing through and desirous of profiting by this facility. Fifthly, he extends to all canals or other routes leading from the German Ocean to the Baltic the same exemption from duty which Danish and foreign merchandise of certain kinds enjoy on certain routes. (here follows a specification of the various kinds of merchandise and the various routes;) and if in future any goods not specified here should succeed in obtaining an exemption from transit duty on any one of those routes, that exemption shall be extended to all others. And sixthly, he undertakes to reduce the rate of transit duty on all those goods now liable to it to an uniform rate of 16 skillings Danish money per 500 lbs. Danish weight; and finally, should the transit dues come, at any future time, to be lowered on any one of the routes below this rate, the King undertakes to put all the routes now connecting, or which may hereafter connect, the German Ocean or the Elbe with the Baltic or any of its tributaries, on a footing of perfect equality with any routes that may hereafter be opened between any two ports of his dominions.

According to Art. 3, the provisions of Articles 1 and 2 are to come into force on and after April the 1st of this year.

Article 4 binds the States entering into this treaty with Denmark to pay the latter as an indemnification for the sacrifices it makes in the above articles the sum of [illegible] rix dollars, according to various quotas already agreed upon, and with the provision that each State is liable only for its own quota.

In Article 5 it is provided that the various amounts above specified shall be paid within 20 years, in 40 half-yearly equal instalments, which shall include the portion of the capital due and the interest that accrues on the outstanding balance.

Each of the high contracting parties undertakes in Article 6 to come to an agreement with the King of Denmark as to—1, the manner how, and the place where, these half-yearly payments shall be made; 2, the manner and the rate in which the several amounts, as stated in Danish money, shall be computed in the money of the said State; and 3, the conditions and the manner in which the said State reserves to itself (if at all) to pay off by anticipation its quota of the indemnity money.

In the following and concluding article, the execution of the foregoing stipulations is made to be dependent on the accomplishment of the formalities required by the constitutional laws of the high contracting States, who, however, undertake to procure that [illegible] at the earliest possible time.

The Execution of Verger—A Thrilling Scene.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

The chaplain undertook the office of informing VERGER that his appeal had been rejected, that his petition to the Emperor was equally unsuccessful, that no further hope remained, and that all that was now left him was to prepare for death. The wretched [illegible] at the news, he held his head down for some moments, and turned about bewildered, as if he had awoke from some terrible dream. When he became conscious of what was passing, and when the dismal words that hope was no more were fully comprehended by him, he cried—"Impossible, impossible!" The chaplain repeated that, unfortunately, it was too true, and that all was over. At once he became excited, and his excitement rose to fury. "I will not die!" he shouted. "It is impossible that my appeal and my pardon are both refused—impossible! I cling to life; my life is my own, and you have no right to take it from me." The chaplain endeavored to calm and console him, but in vain. He refused to listen to his prayers; he broke out in violence, and reviled the priest with language similar to that which he used before the Court of Assize. The director of the prison at length interfered. VERGER cried, "Give me but an hour—an hour—but one hour—no more. I must write—I must send an express to the Emperor!" The director told him it was impossible. "Impossible! no, I will not die! I will not—I will defend myself to the last! You may murder me in this cell, but from it I will not stir." At these words he threw himself again on his bed, clung to it with head, hands and feet, and resisted all attempts to lift him. The jailers had to be called in, and they were obliged to put on his clothes by main force. During the operation VERGER made the greatest resistance, but finding all his efforts vain, he all of a sudden relaxed and fell into a state of prostration.

At 7¾ the executioner entered the cell and put on him the dress of the scaffold. VERGER underwent this last operation without making a movement or uttering a word; he only shrank a little when the cold steel that cut the hair from the back of his head touched his neck. The chaplain again approached him, and with tears in his eyes and a tremulous voice once more exhorted him to think of his soul. He at first listened to the priest in silence, and then retired with him to a corner of the cell. He knelt, joined in prayer, and probably confessed, for the chaplain pronounced absolution. Eight o'clock sounded, and at the last stroke he issued from the cell and proceeded to the scaffold. He appeared calmer, and almost resigned to his fate; nevertheless, when bidding farewell to the director of the prison and his assistants, he once more implored for an hour "to write to the Emperor." At a few minutes after 8 he issued from the prison gate, when at once the scaffold, in all its hideous reality, met his eye. During the short passage he was supported by the chaplain on one side, and on the other by the director of the prison and the executioner. As he moved, he was heard to utter the words, "*Amende honorable—Jamais: plus tard.*" He mounted the steps of the platform slowly, and on reaching it he appeared as if he wished to speak, but any words he uttered were not heard distinctly. It is thought they were "*Vive Jesus—Sauvez la France, sauvez l'Empereur.*" He was again exhorted by the attendant priests. He knelt on the ground, and once uttered some words—it is hoped repentance for his crime, and prayer to Heaven for pardon. He slowly rose, cast a glance in the distance, took the crucifix in his hands and kissed the image of the Savior; gazed for an instant on the cold and clear sky above, flung himself into the arms of the Abbe Hugon, and then surrendered himself to the executioner. He was fastened to the plank, and his neck placed under the instrument of death. At the given signal it fell, flashing in the cold light of the morning, and all was over.

The morning was bitterly cold. It had frozen during the night, yet many persons must have remained on the ground to witness the dreadful ceremony.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

[We are indebted to Capt. LOTT of the *Asia* for the following.]

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 7—A. M.

The *Morning Post* of this day contains the following:

The Evacuation of Greece.

The English and French Governments have issued instructions for the withdrawal of the troops from Athens, the object of the occupation being now attained by the compliance of the Greek Government with our demands.

A commission to be composed of the resident ministers of the three protecting powers—Russia, France and England, has been appointed to inquire into the state of the Greek finances."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per *Asia*.] LONDON, Friday, Feb. 6—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady this week. SUGAR and COFFEE in good demand and dearer. TEA, COTTON and BREADSTUFFS quiet. Money in active demand. CONSOLS leave off 93⅞@93 for money, 93⅞@93¾, ex div. for the account. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 4½d. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s. ½d. DOUBLOONS—Spanish 76s. 3d., South American 75s. 3d.

COCHINEAL—115 bags at auction chiefly sold at previous rates: Honduras Silver 3s. 6d.@3s. 10d. for ord. to fair bold, ord. Black taken in at 4s. 1d.

In COCOA nothing to report.

COPPER—Without change. We quote Tough Cake and Tile £126. Sheathing 13d. Yellow Metal Sheathing 12¼d.

COTTON—3,300 bales sold during the week at previous prices. As Liverpool the market is quiet; sales for the week, 45,000 bales; middling Orleans 7 11-16d. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The demand for Plantation Ceylon is active, and 120 casks, 75 barrels, and 540 bags at auction sold at an advance of 1s.@2s. ℔ cwt. from 60s. 6d.@ 69s. for fine ord.; low mid. to mid. 68s.@71s., and good mid. 73s.@74s. 6d.; 170 bags fine ord. Native Ceylon sold at 58s. 6d.; 520 bags Mocha brought 72s.@75s. for mid. greenish, with fine from 87s.@88s.; 282 cases Neilgherry sold from 70s.@77s. A cargo of 5,000 bags Rio, to arrive, regular firsts, sold for the Mediterranean, at about 48s., insured free of particular average.

In the CORN market there is no improvement to notice, and the business transacted very limited. Last week's average quotation for English wheat was 57s. 11d. on 104,611 qrs. returned. We quote white American WHEAT 63s.@65s.; red 60s.@64s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR 29s.@34s. ℔ barrel.

HEMP—Russian without change; St. Petersburgh Clean £36@£37; 130 bales Manilla (chiefly sea-damaged) went at steady prices; the sound from £35 15s. @£39 10s. for mid. to very good roping. JUTE: of 1,750 bales at auction only a small portion sold from £14 10s.@£18 for common, with good mid. from £18 7s. 6d.@£16 10s.

INDIGO—The declarations for the sale to commence 6th instant amount to 12,900 chests. The market is very firm.

IRON—The demand is steady, but not active. We quote Rails £8@£8 5s., Bars £8, f. on b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, 73s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LINSEED CAKES—In steady demand, at last week's prices.

LEAD—Very firm. Common Pig, £22 5s.

LARD—In more demand, at 70s.@72s. for bbls. and tcs.

LINSEED—The improvement in prices continues, and business to a considerable extent has been done, at a gradual advance—70s. for Calcutta and Black Sea seed, on the spot, Bombay being now held at 72s. Floating cargoes of Odessa have realized 70s. 6d.; Alexandrian 63s. 6d., and fair average Calcutta, 70s. delivered. For future deliveries, the sales comprise 10,000 qrs. Bombay, in course of shipment, at 66s., and 20,000 qrs. Azov, at 62s. up to 65s. No arrivals.

OILS—Fish—for Sperm there is more inquiry, at £90@£92. Olive firm at last week's quotations. Rape—Good Brown, of ready sale at 52s., and Refined 54s. 6d.@55s. Linseed has advanced to 41s. 9d.@42s. on the spot. Cocoa Nut flat, at 48s. 6d.@50s. 6d. Palm, 44s.@45s.

MOLASSES—Firm; 70 puncheons good Antigua sold at 25s. 6d.

RICE—Madras in demand at previous rates; other kinds neglected. About 3,500 bags have been sold during the week at 9s. 9d.@10s. for Madras, and 10s.@10s. 3d. for Bengal. 400 tons Madras afloat, sold at 9s. 9d.

SALTPETRE—The upward tendency has been checked by the arrival of 3,400 bags from *Boston*, and *790 bags* to-day at auction realized only 44s. for 8½ ℔ cent. refraction. Privately, about 3,500 bags on the spot have been sold during the week, 800 tons afloat, chiefly at 41s.@42s. 6d., and 700 bags near at hand at 42s. Nitrate of Soda steady at 18s. 6d.@19s.

SPICES—Pepper: moderate sales of Black at rather dearer prices; 390 bags Singapore White brought 8¼d.@8¾d. Cloves: 585 bags Zanzibar realized 4⅛d.@4⅜d., and 18 cases Penang partly disposed of at 1s. 1d.@1s. 3d. Mace: 42 cases sold from 1s. 10d. @2s. 3d. Cassia Lignea: small quantities have been sold privately at 115s. ℔ cwt. for pile 1, 112s. for pile 2.

SUGAR—Has been in steady demand, at improving prices, and our quotations are fully 6d.@1s. higher than this day week. The quantity of West India offering is small, and the sales amount to 1,180 hhds. only; but of Mauritius and East India 40,000 bags have been offered at auction during the week, and mostly sold at full prices. Privately, 5,600 bags Mauritius have been sold on the spot, and 11,000 bags Native Madras at 42s. 6d.@43s. 3d. on the spot, and 45s. for arrivals. Foreign: 348 cases, 20 bbls. and boxes brown Bahia sold at 48s.@49s. 6d., and 15,000 bags unclayed Manila were chiefly bought in at 44s. for good Zebu. Privately the transactions have been large, and include 7,400 boxes Havana from 51s. 9d.@ 55s. for Nos. 10½ to 12½; 70 cases, 160 bags good white Maceim at 58s. 6d.@54s., and 600 tons Manila, clayed at 51s., and unclayed at 48s. 6d.@44s. Five floating cargoes are reported sold, for United Kingdom; one of 600 tons unclayed Manila at 30s. 6d.; three of Mauritius, 550 tons [illegible] at 36s. 6d., 400 tons fully insured at 36s. 6d., and 500 tons at 37s. 6d., fully insured; and one of 800 boxes No. 11 Havana at a price kept secret. In RUM nothing to report.

TALLOW—Has further advanced, and our quotations for Y. C. is 66s. on the spot and for March, 57s. for April to June, and 58s. 6d.@59s. 9d. for the end of the year.

SPELTER—100 tons on the spot sold at £30 12s. 6d.

TURPENTINE—Rough quiet, at 10s. 6d. Spirits dull at 44s.@44s. 6d. for American in casks.

TEA—Of about 20,000 packages at auction to-day (chiefly green) 11,000 passed, but only 3,250 found buyers, without change in prices. The market generally has been quiet during the past week, and common Congous which were previously in demand at 1s. 1½d. ℔ lb., have declined to 1s. ½d.@1s. 1d. ℔ lb.

In WHALEBONE nothing to report.

TIN—Without change. Blocks, 13[illegible]; Bars, 13[illegible]; Straits, 14[illegible]; Banca, 14[illegible].

AMERICAN STOCKS—Continue without much change. Buyers of Massachusetts Sterling 5s, 100@101, dividend 1st of October. Boston City 4½'s have advanced to 91@92. Maryland Sterling is offered at 90@ 90½. Pennsylvania State 5s Certificates 79½@ 79¾. Bonds, 80@81. Canada 6s, 110@110½.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

Per *Asia*.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 6, 1857.

COTTON—The market was pretty steady at the commencement of the week, but since the receipt of advices per *Asia*, holders have been more willing to sell; and owing to the limited demand, ordinary and middling qualities of American have declined about 1-16d., while "Fair" Orleans and Mobile have advanced ⅛d. ℔ lb. Business in Manchester remains dull, and prices of both goods and yarns are lower. Middling Orleans, 7⅝d.; Mobile, 7 9-16d., and Bowed, 7 7-16d.

TOBACCO—Stock in warehouse 31st January, 10,871 hhds., embracing 2,850 Virginia Leaf, 1,972 Virginia Stemmed, 367 Kentucky Leaf, 2,166 Kentucky Stemmed, and 3,194 Maryland. Stock same time last year, 9,878 hhds. The market remains extremely quiet, without change in prices. We quote Virginia Leaf, 8d.@10d.; Strips, 11d.@15d.; Kentucky Leaf, 8d.@ 11d.; and Strips, 11d.@12d.@14d.; Maryland, (sound,) 6½d.@9d.

BREADSTUFFS—The advance claimed at Tuesday's market has not been fully acceded to, although continued purchases for France and Spain have induced holders to remain firm, and enabled them to obtain pretty full prices for good samples of both White and Red American Wheats, which are wanted by millers for mixing with the low grades of English. Medium qualities of Wheat are in large supply, and do not find ready buyers at their relative value. The trade in Flour is restricted to demand from consumers, who give a preference to good and choice brands, at higher prices. Indian Corn is in better request, both for Ireland and the Continent.

At to-day's market the attendance was unusually small. Trade dull, and prices feebly sustained, with possibly a concession in favor of buyers. We quote: INDIAN CORN, Mixed, 34s.; Yellow, 35s. 6d.; White, 35s.@36s. Red WHEAT, 8s.@9s. 2d.; White, 9s.@10s. Western Canal FLOUR, 31s.@32s.; Philadelphia, 32s.@ 33s.; Ohio, 33s. 6d.@34s. 6d.; St. Louis, superfine, 35s. 6d.

BACON—The advices per *Ericsson* and *Asia*, confirming previous intelligence from the United States, in reference to the Hog crop, and of speculations there being entered upon in all articles of Provisions, have induced receivers here to be more sanguine as to the future healthfulness of the trade. In this they will be encouraged by the very unexpected high prices paid for Old BEEF and PORK, at the Government sale at Deptford, yesterday. Thus far the receipts of New BACON have been of the earlier curing, and are not altogether free from objection; still the average of prices has been good, and the aggregate of sales fully equal to those of the corresponding period of last year. We quote LONG MIDDLES, rib in, 54s.; Boneless, 55s. to 56s.; CUMBERLAND CUT, 52s. to 54s.; SHORT MIDDLES, nominally, 55s. to 56s. Arrived yesterday 2,026 boxes.

PORK—New is scarce and much wanted, the nominal value is 85s.@90s. Some 200 bbls. of Old sold yesterday evening at 80s. At the Government sale, in Deptford, yesterday, Old brought 85s. for bbls. to 105s. for tcs.

LARD—At the date of our last there was an active demand, principally from refiners, which resulted in the closing out of a small lot then here, as well as the subsequent receipt of some 80 tons ℔ *Ericsson*, at 70s. At the moment refiners seem to be supplied, and there is a pause in the trade. We learn that 68s. is offered for Lard to arrive, and 66s. for delivery in March. Arrived yesterday, 3,149 bbls. and tcs.

TALLOW—The small stock of some 11,756 casks, against 28,657 last year, united with the certainty of receipts continuing light until after March, has served to give more buoyancy to the market; and, under the influence of speculation, prices have advanced 2s. 6d. within the past week. The closing quotations on the spot are for St. Petersburg, Y. C., 64s. 6d.; North American (Butchers' Association) 63s. 6d. For early arrival, Butchers' Association has been sold at 61s. 6d. to 63s. In London an active business has been done, and for deliveries in March 60s. have been paid.

JAMES HEWITT & CO.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Feb. 23.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 463, 464, 618, 819, 760, 569, 824, 814, 126, 679, 855, 856, 858, 861, 862, 864, 865, 867, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 206, 820, 766, 823, 634, 416.

COMMON PLEAS—*Parts I. and II.*—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 685, 694½, 696, 655, 1176, 561, 216, 247, 259, 256, 825, 826, 827, 794, 154, 8, 501, 710, 711, 712, 715.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, FEB. 21.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

QUESTION AS TO LEGALITY OF ARREST—HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Francis Quinn.—This gentleman was a short time since indicted in the Court of Sessions for grand larceny. It was discovered, however, before the trial, that he was not guilty of that offence, or at least he could not be convicted thereof. The indictment was therefore withdrawn, and a new one found against him for petty larceny. A warrant was issued, and he was rearrested in jail, from which he had not been liberated. Saturday he was brought before the Supreme Court on a writ of habeas corpus, his counsel claiming that he should have been set at liberty before the second writ was issued. He was remanded by his Honor, but a writ of certiorari was granted, which will allow the question as to the legality of his second arrest to be again brought up.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Bosworth, Hoffman, and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Francis S. Altemus et al. vs. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c.—Judgment on demurrer affirmed.

George C. Ripley vs. John Orser, Sheriff, et al.—New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Edward Colegrove vs. The Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies.—Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

Joseph A. Eddy vs. William H. Mesler et al.—New trial granted on terms.

Henry P. Townsend vs. Ely Hoppock.—Judgment affirmed.

William F. Peckham vs. Thomas Leavey et al.—Judgment affirmed.

John Bissell vs. John V. Hamblin et al.—Judgment reversed. Referee's report set aside, and a new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event, unless parties consent to an order that the cause be sent back on proof already taken, to the end that he might find in conformity with the judgment of the Court, in which case costs of appeal are to abide event.

P. W. Hathaway vs. Thomas Fraser et al.—Upon the plaintiff remitting the excess over the sum of $418 89, judgment affirmed for that sum from the day of the rendering of the verdict with costs, otherwise a new trial granted on defendant paying the cost of trial, and subsequent proceedings to be adjusted by the clerk.

Isaac P. Williams vs. Christian D. Emson.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with $10 costs, with liberty to plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer on payment of the costs thereof, and of $10 costs of this appeal, within fifteen days after adjustment.

John T. Williston vs. Wm. B. Jones.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs of appeal.

Clinton W. Gough vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—New trial ordered; costs abide event.

Henry Young vs. Esther Ann Catlett.—Judgment affirmed.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Maynard.

INTERESTING ARGUMENTS—WHAT CONSTITUTES AN ATTORNEY OF THE MARINE COURT—CAN ONE WHO HAS BEEN STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS OF THE SUPREME COURT PRACTICE THERE?—CAN GEO. W. NILES DO SO?

Rufus K. Winslow vs. John K. Woolsey.—In this case Henry D. Lapaugh, defendant's counsel, moved that counsel be substituted for Geo. W. Niles, plaintiff's counsel, he not being authorized to practice in this Court. By order of Judge MAYNARD, the following interrogatories were addressed to him:

First Interrogatory.—Are you now an attorney-at-law of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York?

Second Interrogatory.—Are you now a counselor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York?

Third Interrogatory.—Are you now, or were you ever, an attorney, a counselor, or either, of this Court, and, if so, when and how did you become such attorney and counselor, or either?

Fourth Interrogatory.—Has your name ever been stricken from the roll of the attorneys and counselors of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York?

Fifth Interrogatory.—Did you ever, and when, apply to the said Supreme Court to have your name restored to the roll of the attorneys and counselors of the said Court, and to be allowed to appear or practice as an attorney and counselor therein?

Sixth Interrogatory.—Was that application granted or denied, and if so, when, and what are the names of the Justices of the Court presiding at the time?

To these interrogatories Mr. Niles made the following answers under oath.

To the first interrogatory he answers I am, for the reasons set forth in the answer to the fourth interrogatory.

To the second interrogatory the same answer.

To the third interrogatory he answers I am. I became an attorney-at-law in January, 1842, and I became a counselor-at-law about 1845, and as such was entitled to practice in all the Courts, of record or not of record, in the State of New-York; I am also an attorney and counsel of the Marine Court specially, and became such on or about the year 1845, and during the administration of Hon. Thos. Jefferson Smith; I became such an attorney and counsel of the Marine Court by signing a record of the names of the attorneys and counsel of the Marine Court, provided by said Judge Smith, and by taking the usual oath of office and paying the fee of one dollar therefor; and no rule or order has ever been made by said Marine Court striking my name from the list of attorneys and counselors of the said Marine Court.

To the fourth interrogatory, he answers, I have received no official notice, nor any notice whatever, except public rumor or a paragraph in the newspapers, that my name was ever stricken from the roll of the attorneys and counselors of the State of New-York (Supreme Court.)

Several years since I saw in some newspaper a statement that on the production to the Supreme Court of a certificate of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions that I had been convicted of obtaining money by false pretences, I was by the said Supreme Court deprived of my office as an attorney and counselor of said Supreme Court.

And I further answer, that if any such order was made, it was made solely on the ground of such conviction, and if I was in any wise deprived of my rights as an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court, it was solely by reason of and in consequence of such conviction, and for no other cause whatever. And I further say, that in the month of November 1854, I was fully restored by competent legal authority, (which I can produce if necessary, at any time,) to all the rights of which I was or could be deprived by such conviction, and I am advised by able and distinguished counsel that I am an attorney and counselor at law, and have an absolute legal right to be recognized as such to the same extent that I was recognized before such conviction.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers: I never appeared in the Supreme Court either myself, individually, or through any other person or persons to make any such applications. I never intend nor desire to practice as an attorney or a counsel in the Supreme Court, except with the acquiescence of the principal practitioners in that Court. From motives of delicacy and a decent regard to the prejudices which may be presumed to exist to a greater or less extent, I make no attempt to practice in the higher Courts of this City or State, but I apprehend the Judge was violating any of the proprieties of life by practicing as a lawyer in the Marine Court.

To the sixth interrogatory he says: The answer to the fifth interrogatory renders any answer to this unnecessary.

These answers having been put in, the testimony of Ex-Judge E. P. Cowles was taken in regard to the fifth interrogatory. He testified that during the May term, 1855, Judge Mitchell, the presiding Judge at that term, produced to his two associates, an application purporting to come from Geo. W. Niles, asking either to be restored or permitted to practice in the Supreme Court. The application was considered by the Judges holding that General Term, and was denied by them because, among other reasons, it was not then a proper time to entertain it, and it was returned to Mr. Niles by Judge Mitchell without going on to the files or becoming matter of record, accompanied by a letter from Judge Mitchell giving the reasons for returning it. No motion to admit him was ever made.

The following order was offered in evidence by Mr. Lapaugh, objected to by counsel for Mr. Niles, but admitted by the Court:

At a General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1851.

Present—Hon. John W. Edmonds, presiding Justice, Henry L. Edwards and James T. King, Jr., Justices.

In the matter of Geo. W. Niles, an attorney, etc.—The parties being called, no cause being shown, it is ordered that the said Niles be removed from practicing in any of the Courts of the State, as attorney, counselor or solicitor.

From the minutes.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

A copy of the following Executive order, certified by the Secretary of State, was offered in evidence by Mr. Niles' counsel, and admitted under objection.

ALBANY, Nov. 17, 1854.

Hon. E. W. LEAVENWORTH, *Secretary of State*: Your are requested to make out a pardon restoring Geo. W. Niles to the rights of citizenship. He was convicted December, 1850, in the City of New-York, for obtaining money upon false pretences, and was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison. HORATIO SEYMOUR.

The Secretary of State also certified that the order had been executed. Mr. Niles, it will be remembered, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and previous to the charge on which he was convicted was a lawyer in good standing.

The motion was argued on Saturday before Judge Maynard, Mr. Lapaugh appearing in the affirmative, and Mr. Dyett for Mr. Niles. Mr. Lapaugh considered the answers of Mr. Niles as evasive and false. The points relied upon by Mr. Dyett were: First, that the pardon by the Governor having, subsequent to Mr. Niles' imprisonment, restored him to all his civil rights of which he had been deprived by his conviction, it also restored him to his rights as attorney and counselor, of which he had been deprived on that account. And, secondly, that as the Marine Court in such matters was on a par with Justices' Courts, every person could practice in them. Mr. Niles, being in full possession of his rights as citizen, could therefore practice in this Court. The application to Judge Mitchell he explained a desire for information whether the Court would grant an application for him to be restored.

The argument being finished, the Court reserved its decision.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—FEB. 21.

Before the Recorder.

SENTENCE OF JOHN MATTHEWS AND DISCHARGE OF JOHN HARTLEY.

The Court was opened on Saturday morning at the usual hour. The attendance of spectators was unusually large.

Several prisoners were brought and sentenced—among them John Matthews and John Hartley.

Matthews, it will be remembered, was the leader of the gang of rowdies who made a brutal attack on Mr. Murphy, proprietor of the Fulton Hotel, in Broadway, last election day.

The Recorder, in passing judgment on him, stated the fact that the indictment was for assault, with intent to kill, but that inasmuch as the District-Attorney was unable to prove that the pistols fired by the prisoner were loaded with ball, he had accepted a plea of guilty of assault and battery.

It appeared from the evidence in the case that the prisoner and his gang not only committed an unprovoked and murderous outrage in the first place, but repeated it, and in neither case were interfered with by the Police.

The affidavits offered by the prisoner did not in any degree change the aspect of the case as against him. Neither would he (the Recorder) be influenced to any extent whatever by the applications which had been made by respectable men, to have the prisoner condemned to the lowest possible penalty and from purely political motives. The time had come when if the laws were not enforced to the fullest extent against such outrages no citizen would be safe; and if the judiciary were to listen to such applications, it would be unworthy of respect. There was nothing whatever in the prisoner's case to extenuate his offence, and if the law provided a more serious penalty it would certainly be inflicted. The extent of the penalty which could be imposed in this case was twelve months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and such was the sentence of the Court.

John Hartley was then brought up for sentence for the murder of Patrick Greeley. The prisoner had offered to plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the plea was accepted.

The circumstances of this case were extensively published at the time of the occurrence. Hartley found the deceased attempting to violate his wife, and stabbed him and threw him down stairs. Greeley shortly afterwards died of the wounds.

The Recorder, in addressing the prisoner, stated that the law made great allowances in cases of this kind. The provocation was the greatest which could possibly be given, and the inducements to commit the act of which he was guilty were such as to call for leniency in punishment. He would therefore, in his case, suspend judgment and order his discharge. [Demonstrations of applause.]

Judge PHILLIPS applied to have the indictment against Mr. Lea, of the model artist establishment, quashed, and was successful.

SUPREME COURT—SECOND DISTRICT—GENERAL TERM—Brooklyn, Feb. 20.

Present—S. B. Strong, P. J., Lucius Birdseye and James Emott, J. J.

DECISIONS.

John Carpenter and Cornelius Schaupp, Executors and Trustees, &c., vs. M. Hopper Mott and Wife and Others.—Order appealed from reversed, without costs, except as to the claim for the services of J. Carpenter.

Francis Swift vs. The City of Brooklyn, William Alger and Others, vs. The City of Williamsburg.—Motions for judgment denied, without costs.

Joseph Moore and Others, appellants, vs. Charles Crook, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph H. Smith, appellant, vs. Morris S. Traver, respondent.—Judgment of County Court reversed, and that of Justices' Court affirmed.

The People, &c., vs. Stephen Weart.—Judgment reversed and indictment quashed.

William Briggs, respondent, vs. John W. Frost, appellant.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event; respondent to be at liberty to apply at Special Term for appointment of new referee.

John Powell, respondent, vs. Daniel Kelly, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John O'Neil vs. The People, &c.—Conviction reversed.

John J. Marshall vs. John B. Holmes.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People ex. rel. Joseph Husson vs. Engelbert Lott, Sheriff, &c.—Order reversed, with costs.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., respondent, vs. James Watson Webb, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ira Thomas vs. William Dutcher.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward Cummings vs. Stephen Haynes, impleaded, &c.—Judgment appealed from reversed; order of reference vacated and new trial ordered at Circuit.

Christian Spiegle, respondent, vs. Nicholas Hotz, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Tunis V. P. Talmage, appellant, vs. Michael McGovern, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward R. Spooner, Jr., appellant vs. Rousell Graves respondent.—Judgment of County Court reversed without costs of appeal to this Court, and on payment by the respondent within ten days of the costs of the appeal to the County Court, the judgment of the Justices' Court is reversed, and a new trial is ordered before the Justice on a notice of five days.

Herbert T. Moore, respondent, vs. Winthrop W. Gilman, appellant.—Verdict set aside, costs to abide event. Plaintiff to be at liberty to amend his complaint within 40 days; if no amendment be made, then defendant may within 20 days thereafter amend his answer.

Benjamin P. Dervel, appellant, vs. William Dutcher and others, respondents.—Decree of Surrogate, so far as appealed from, reversed with costs.

Samuel Cary, respondent, vs. Abraham Smith, appellant.—Judgment of County Court reversed, and that of Justices' Court affirmed.

Thomas W. Phelps vs. Samuel Morgan.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Peter Erben, assignee, &c., vs. Peter Cavannagh et al.—Appeal dismissed with costs. In same case, judgment affirmed, with costs.

Daniel Dutcher vs. John Golden.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

John S. Parker et al. vs. The City of Williamsburg.—Order dismissing appeal affirmed, with costs.

The Court then made the following order:

Ordered, That orders to show cause on [illegible] motions will not hereafter be granted, except [illegible], showing the necessity of shortening the time of notice shorter than is required by the code.

The attention of the profession is particularly directed to this rule. It will be strictly enforced throughout the district.

The General Term then adjourned to Thursday, March 5, at 12 M.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP SILKS! CHEAP SILKS!!

AUCTION GOODS.

5,000 Dollars worth of New Silks from Auction, great bargains.

[illegible] Plaids and stripes, [illegible], worth [illegible].

15 Pieces new Plaids, wide goods, [illegible], expressly for the Spring trade.

10 Pieces Glace Silks in Pink, Sky Blue, Lilac and Green, good quality, [illegible], worth [illegible]. Also, several lots of similar goods, [illegible].

[illegible] Pieces Gros Rhine silk, [illegible].

5 Cases new Spring De Laines, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.

5 Cases Handsome Prints, fast colors, 6¼c. only.

10 Cases Bleached Long Cloth, 8c., worth 12c., warranted sound and dry.

10 Cases [illegible], full yard wide, [illegible].

300 Dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, quite perfect. &c. The whole must be cleared off this week, weather permitting.

JUST & CO.,

No. 31 Chatham-st., 4 doors from Monroe.

N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS!! WET GOODS!!!

The subscriber will open, this morning, from auction, goods from the late wreck. Some very great bargains in

WET SILKS, WET DAMASKS.

WET LINEN SHEETING AND SHIRTING.

WET TABLE-CLOTHS AND WET NAPKINS.

WET TOWELS AND WET DOILIES.

WET BRILLIANTS AND WET CHECK CAMB.

WET QUILTS AND WET BLANKETS.

WET DELAINES AND WET PRINTS.

Also, 25 cases and bales of WET COTTON SHIRTING, but slightly wet, and will be sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

P. S.—Sale positive. This will prove a rare chance to the public to secure a great bargain. Goods sent by express to all parts of the City, Williamsburg and Brooklyn three times a day, free of charge.

ANDREW G. COLBY,

No. 289 Grand-st., corner Eldridge.

NEW STYLES

SPRING MANTILLAS.

We are now ready to exhibit the largest and most attractive assortment of

MANTILLAS,

BASQUES,

and SHAWLS.

To be found in the City. Best terms—prices low.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,

Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

BAREGE ROBES! BAREGE ROBES!!

Just received by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

Several cases rich Barege Robes.

Manufactured to our own order.

SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS! SETS!

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway

Will offer on Monday, 23d,

The balance of those

Jaconet and Cambric Sets, from $1 to $2 50,

Received per steamer Arabia.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PRINTS!

Entire new and beautiful designs.

Now opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

NEW SPRING SILKS AND FLOUNCED ROBES.

In great variety, just opened, by

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OPENING OF SPRING GOODS

AT RETAIL.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Feb. 23, their first importation of

PARIS DRESS GOODS,

Comprising

SILKS,

GRENADINES,

ORGANDIES,

JACONETS,

BAREGES,

CHALLIES,

MOUSSELINE DE CHENE,

FOULARD SILKS,

MATERIALS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES, &c., &c.

Also,

A splendid assortment of

ROBES A VOLANTS.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY.

The entire stock of goods must be disposed of before SATURDAY NEXT,

the sale closing on

FRIDAY EVENING.

As a specimen of the latest reduction,

FINE CHALLIE ROBES,

of 19 yards

are marked down to

TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS,

richly worth

SIX DOLLARS.

Remember this, and, without delay, attend the

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

at

CHARLES G. HOOK'S,

No. 703 Broadway.

1857.—SPRING CARPETINGS—1857.

Latest patterns and choicest qualities

PAT. TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, VELVET, THREE-PLY, &c., &c.

ALSO

An immense variety of LOW-PRICED CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.,

AT FORMER PRICES!!!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

NOW IS YOUR TIME.

A like chance does not offer once in twenty years.

White dinner sets, 150 pieces $16 00

Tea sets from .... $4 00 to $6 00

Cut Glass Goblets .... 1 [illegible]

Pipe-stem Wines .... 1 [illegible]

Pipe-stem Wines, engraved 2 00

Gas Fixtures, clocks and Bronzes, at the same rate.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

FASHIONABLE SPRING SILKS

Just received, including a small invoice of

RICH FLOUNCED INAUGURATION ROBES!

Latest Paris styles, in colors and black.

At $40 to $45 per Robe.

Also, Low Priced Silks—a great variety of choice styles.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A FRESH LOT OF YARD-WIDE FINE ENGLISH CALICOS,

SPRING PATTERNS, FAST COLORS,

will be be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 23,

AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

GEORGE A. BEARN, No. 525 BROADWAY,

Will open on Monday, February 23, a superior assortment of

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR

LONG SHAWLS,

SQUARE SHAWLS,

SCARFS and MANTLES.

CHEAP SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Importation of 1857 Now Ready.

MOUS. DE LAINES, CHALLIES, BAREGES, PRINTED JACONETS, BRILLIANTS, PRINTS, BAREGE ROBES, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

And 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

WILL YOU WANT

The coming Spring any China, Glass or Gas-Fixtures?

Buy now and save 20 per cent.

Goods stored till 1st of May without charge.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.

LACE CURTAINS, CORNICES,

Brocatelle, Damasks, and Curtain Materials generally. Also, Window Shades, Tassels, Bands, Brackets, &c., &c.

15 PER CENT. BELOW USUAL PRICES!!!

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW SPRING SILKS,

At ONE DOLLAR PER YARD,

Will be opened on Monday, Feb. 23.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DON'T GET INTO THE WRONG PLACE.

Be sure you find Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, there's where the

REAL BARGAINS

in China, Glass and Gas-Fixtures are to be bought.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.

CHEAP CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Vestings and Tailors' Trimmings, in every variety,

RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!!!

LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES.

Four cases of the above goods are just received and will be offered at a great bargain at

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING GOODS—GREAT NOVELTIES.

Ladies should call and examine our Spring importations of Mourning Dress Goods, being very large and choice this season.

W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF GAS-FIXTURES?

Now's your time.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

HOBBS & KETCHUM

HAVE REMOVED

From Nos. 84 and 86 John-st.,

TO THEIR NEW STORE,

NO. 323 BROADWAY,

Corner of Pearl-st.

And offer their NEW SPRING IMPORTATIONS of STRAW GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

RUCHES, PIQUETS, &c.,

AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

150 PIECES SILKS.

G. B. WILLIAMS,

No. 347 Broadway,

Will offer for sale on

MONDAY, Feb. 23,

150 pieces of splendid DRESS SILKS,

At [illegible] per yard, worth [illegible].

Fixtures for sale.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Such as

LINEN SHEETINGS,

IRISH LINENS,

TABLE DAMASKS,

NAPKINS,

TOWELS AND TOWELING,

MUSLINS,

&c., &c., &c.

And all other goods in demand for [illegible], are now selling at less than cost of importation at the great sale

UNDER LIQUIDATION,

No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

1,000 PIECES ENGLISH LONG CLOTH SHIRTINGS,

At [illegible] cents per yard,

Worth [illegible].

For sale at the

GREAT BROADWAY SALE

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

G. B. WILLIAMS,

No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

CHEAPEST SILKS IN THE CITY.

G. B. WILLIAMS,

No. 347 Broadway,

Is prepared to offer his

Large collection of Rich

DRESS SILKS,

At prices which must satisfy the closest buyers.

Ladies are invited to examine the stock.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

G. B. WILLIAMS

Would call the attention of ladies, and all who are in want of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

To the above sale, as the whole must be disposed of by the FIRST OF APRIL.

A reduction of

[illegible] per cent has been made

in the price of all the

FANCY GOODS.

All the staples have been

[illegible]

Below their present value, in order to effect an entire clearance of the

WHOLE STOCK.

No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

N. B.—Fixtures for sale.

FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT!

THE WINDING UP

of the

GREAT SALE

of

DRY GOODS.

ONLY FIVE DAYS LONGER.

The advertiser having made arrangements to surrender the premises on the first day of March, it is imperative to terminate the Sale on

FRIDAY NEXT.

Every article in the store

MUST BE SOLD!

And, to accomplish it, the prices have been marked down still lower.

Ladies will find every convenience for an examination of the goods, and they must not forget that the

GREATEST BARGAINS

In the sale of Dry Goods

AWAITS THEM

At CHARLES G. HOOK'S,

No. 703 Broadway.

DISAPPEARING RAPIDLY!

The stock of

HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS,

DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,

NAPKINS,

DOYLIES,

HEAVY DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

Is almost entirely disposed of, yet

GREAT BARGAINS

Are on hand, for those who will call for them, at the

GREAT SALE

of

CHARLES G. HOOK,

No. 703 Broadway.

STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD'S superior steel spring skirts, with adjustable bustle, the best article of the kind ever produced, can be found in all the first-class dry goods and fancy stores in this City and throughout the country. [illegible] applied for, and none genuine unless stamped with their trade-mark.

J. DERBY & COMPANY,

IMPORTING TAILORS, No. [illegible] Park-place,

Are closing their large stock of imported goods [illegible]

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at very low prices,

BEFORE REMOVAL.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF CHINA OR GLASS?

Now's your time.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CLOAKS, MANTELETS AND BASQUES.—Mme. PINCHON informs the ladies of [illegible] that she has discontinued working for Messrs. [illegible], and also G. A. BEARN, and she is now ready to receive all orders in her line of business from the ladies that will be willing to patronize her. The [illegible] temporarily situated at No. 27 Lispenard-st., will be removed on the 1st of May to [illegible] of Broadway. Mme. PINCHON will [illegible] month by steamer the latest [illegible] such as cloaks, mantelets of the latest fashion of Paris, and will inform the ladies of the day of the opening.

E. PINCHON, No. 27 Lispenard-st.

From the 1st of May next at No. [illegible] Broadway.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—Merchants can be supplied with the above goods, made of the best materials, workmanship, and style, not equaled by any in the United States, [illegible] otherwise, in a "slop-shop style" for a [illegible] market. Wholesale and retail orders [illegible] CHAMBERS, successor to Bradbrook, [illegible] way, nearly opposite Stewart's.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTS [illegible] the hands and render them soft and smooth, [illegible] salt rheum, &c. Also, [illegible] for housework, as they can be worn where other gloves would be spoiled. For sale at all rubber stores, and at No. 24 John-st., up stairs.

WET GOODS SALE CONTINUED.—PRINTS, Chambrays, Ginghams, Ganthoons, [illegible], Cashmeres, Irish Linens, Damasks, Table-cloths, Pillow-case Linens, Laces, Collars, Muslins, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF [illegible].—MRS. JAMES TUCKER is well prepared with legitimate Paris fabrics. No. 361 Broadway, nearly opposite the Carlton House.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SMITH J. EASTMAN. JOHN C. LLOYD.

EASTMAN & LLOYD,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,

Nos. 86 and 88 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFER FOR SALE:

MIDDLES—3,000 bxs. Long and Short Ribbed and Short Clear, Cincinnati cure.

PORK—Old, 2,000 barrels A. S. White's—an extra article. 300 do. Thin Mess—an extra article. New Prime Mess, Prime and Clear, City and Western; [illegible] rels Clear, City Packed.

HAMS—500 tierces A. S. White's and other brands Western, in fine shipping order.

GLAZED HAMS—300 tierces, an extra article for California. [illegible] do. Western, Sour, canvased for shipping.

SHOULDERS—300 hhds. Prime Western, Smoked.

LARD—1,000 barrels and 2,000 kegs Prime Leaf, New. 500 barrels and 500 kegs Extra Refined, for [illegible].

BEEF—New, 2,000 barrels Buckeye and [illegible] Western.

Extra, 1,000 barrels Buckeye, Repacked, [illegible].

500 barrels Country and City Prime.

Old, 1,000 barrels Chicago and Western Repacked.

200 barrels Railroad Repacked.

500 BBLS. MACKEREL ASSORTED PACKAGES.

Codfish, 100 bbls. pickled; 200 quintals Dry Codfish. Herrings, 150 bbls. pickled; 600 boxes Smoked. White Fish, scale fish, fine salt. For sale at small profits to City and county trade by ALLAN & ROSE,

No. 238 Washington-st.

350 FKS. PRIME BUTTER.

6,000 lbs. Hams, shoulders and beef. Lard, mess pork, candles, soap and starch. Cheese, 200 boxes prime late and early cheese. City and country trade supplied with first quality goods at small profits, by ALLAN & ROSE,

No. 238 Washington-st.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1857.—New and old firms requiring blank books with which to commence the new year can be furnished with sets, or parts of sets, made of first class paper, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice, and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers and Account-Book Manufacturers,

A general assortment of Stationery constantly on hand.

MOUNT VERNON TAXES.—THE COLLECTOR of Taxes for Mount Vernon, West, East and Central Mount Vernon, Washingtonville, Wakefield and Fleetwood will be at Keen's XXVIII Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 23 and 24, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., to receive the Taxes for 1856. Remember, this is the last time this year that the Collector will come to New-York for the purpose of receiving taxes.

F. LEDER, Collector.

TO FARMERS.—THE POUDRETTE MADE BY the subscriber is the cheapest and best manure in the world for corn and vegetables. A pamphlet, with every [illegible] sent to any one sending their address to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 60 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

OWNERS OF HORSES WILL FIND MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL LINIMENT in [illegible] bottles at [illegible] cents [illegible] for spavins, [illegible], galls, bruises, lameness, &c. Sold by all the storekeepers and druggists. Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1857.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to this City and vicinity for [illegible] a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the steamship Tennessee, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening, we are placed in possession of highly interesting details of Nicaraguan news. Through our special correspondence, we have accounts of the operations of Col. Lockridge, on the Atlantic side, up to the 12th, and of the movements of the main army, under General Walker's immediate command, on the Pacific, up to the [illegible]. The steamship undergoing repairs at Punta Arenas was completed on the 22d of January, and on the 23d Col. Lockridge and his men steamed up the San Juan and disembarked at a point five miles below the Costa Rican garrison at Serapiqui. Here, established in a good position, the Colonel awaited the expected reinforcements from New-Orleans in the Texas. They arrived in good season—an efficient body of 250 men under Colonel Titus—and, all preparations being made, Colonel Lockridge proposed to attack the enemy on the morning of the 12th, the day the Tennessee left. The head-quarters of Walker were stationed at Rivas, where he had concentrated his force, amounting to some 800 effective men. Towards the close of January, the allies appeared in the vicinity of Rivas and two conflicts ensued. On the first occasion General Henningsen attacked the enemy at Obrajo, six miles to the northwest of Rivas, and on the second occasion he dispatched four hundred men against St. George's, where the Allies had assembled. On both these occasions the Americans were compelled to retreat, but the engagements have not affected the position or prospects of Walker. It was believed that on the [illegible] of February the General in person would attack the enemy at St. George's. This, in all probability, will be a decisive battle, and will be attended with most important results.

By the Cunard steamship Asia, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have one week's later news from Europe. On Tuesday, the 3d of February, the British Parliament was opened. In the absence of Her Majesty, the speech from the Throne was read by the Lord Chancellor. It alludes briefly to the leading political topics of the day. After a rather stormy debate—in which the foreign policy of the Palmerston administration was attacked by the Earl of Derby in the Lords, and by Messrs. Disraeli and Gladstone in the Commons, and defended by the Earl of Clarendon and the Premier—the Address in reply to the royal speech was agreed to, and presented in the usual form.

The report brought by the last steamer that the Shah had consented to accept the British ultimatum, is contradicted. Persia is now said to be making preparations for defence to the utmost extremity. The British have already commenced their march into the interior from Bushire.

We publish elsewhere the outline of a treaty about to be concluded between Denmark and the various European Powers trading with the Baltic, for the redemption of the Sound Dues. We have referred to this subject in our editorial columns.

The execution of Verger for the murder of the Archbishop of Paris was a most horrible scene. The man, notwithstanding his assumed boldness when on trial, proves to have been coward as well as [illegible]. In another column will be found a thrilling description of the last moments, in the prison and on the scaffold, of the wretched criminal.

We receive by the Tennessee a fortnight's later news from Chili and Peru. In the former republic we have to notice the continuance of peace and prosperity, offering a great contrast to the disordered condition of the latter. With a wisdom and perseverance that have distinguished Chili among the Spanish-American States, her Government has devoted itself to the developement of the country's resources, and to the moral and physical improvement of the people. Valparaiso, under judicious outlay, is fast becoming a model city. New quays and docks, new streets, public walks and buildings have been commenced, railroads are progressing, and, by almost every mail, we hear of new schools and new projects for the spread of education. Turning to Peru the prospect is as deplorable as in the other case it is encouraging. With ten times the wealth of Chili, and with far greater facilities for progress, this unhappy country is destroyed by civil dissension. We see no prospect for the immediate success of either the Vivanco or Castilla faction. They are about equally divided; and though the former by the defection of the war-vessels Apurimac, Loa and Tumbes is superior on the sea, the latter in possession of Callao and Lima, and with abundant resources at his command, is fully a match for his opponent, and will be able to make a vigorous resistance for some time to come. This equality of the hostile factions will only protract the war, and make it more ruinous to the commerce, credit and general prosperity of Peru.

A Mexican war-steamer has arrived at Mobile, bringing dispatches from Minister Forsyth, and a new treaty negotiated by that gentleman with the Mexican Government. We have five days' later news by this arrival. Comonfort's Administration was gaining strength, and the rebellious disposition manifested in San Luis Potosi and other quarters was considered to be entirely quelled.

The telegraph brings advices of a violent article in the Union against the Dallas Treaty, and generally against any settlement of the Central American difficulties which shall admit any right on the part of Great Britain to any voice whatever in their adjustment. If this article is indicative of the sentiments and policy of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, it is one of decided and rather startling interest and importance. If not, it may signalize a division in the Democratic Party, but nothing more serious.

In the United States Senate on Saturday, notice was given of a bill granting to the cities of Washington and Georgetown 500,000 acres of land for the support of their public schools. The House bill authorizing the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government were taken up, and after an amendment providing that none but citizens of the United States should be admitted to vote, it was passed by yeas 27, nays 24. The bill establishing a judicial district, &c., in the Gadsden purchase was also passed. The bill preparing the way for the admission of Oregon as a State was taken up, but was not disposed of. In the House, the Post-Office Appropriation bill was passed. The resolution for the impeachment of Judge Watrous, of Texas, was considered, but was finally postponed until Saturday next. The resolution declaring Mr. Whitfield not entitled to a seat, as delegate from Kansas, was laid on the table by 96 to 66. The Pacific Railroad bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole.

The Postmaster-General reports the probable number of dead letters for the past year to be three millions.

Accounts from Texas state that one hundred and twenty-seven men were to leave Galveston on the 22d inst. for Nicaragua.

The Old Sachems of Tammany Hall have taken in hand the contending factions of the Democratic Party of the City, and propose to enforce a settlement. In their proclamation, which will be found in another column, they charge both parties with the most corrupt and disgraceful practices. They allege that the General Committee has interfered in the most high-handed manner with the primary meetings—thrust inspectors of their own choosing upon them, and vitiated the returns so as utterly to defeat the popular will, and secure the return of delegates of their own selection. Each faction is condemned as equally guilty in these respects, and both are therefore to be excluded from Tammany Hall. Meantime the Sachems order the election of a new General Committee, which shall represent the whole party; and to insure fairness in the proceedings, they order that it shall be conducted under three inspectors,—one appointed by each *of the two factions* and the other by the Tammany Society. If this rescript commands the general obedience of the City Democracy, it may restore harmony to their distracted councils.

On Saturday the Grand Jury came into the Court of General Sessions, with several bills of indictment, among which were one against Mr. Eckel, and another against Mrs. Cunningham, charging them with the murder of Dr. Burdell. At the same time Snodgrass was held, by the Grand Inquest, to bail in $2,500, to appear as a witness on the trial, and the girls Augusta and Helen Cunningham were discharged from custody. During the afternoon, Mr. R. M. Olyphant, of No. 28 West Eighteenth street, tendered bail for Snodgrass, and the young man left the Tombs, and was allowed to depart with his father.

In an Editorial notice on Saturday of the recent trial of the Moore and Livingston Conspiracy, we presented the theory of the defence which attributed the actual conspiracy to the other side. We did not intend to indorse this view of the case or in any respect to make it our own. We have a communication on the subject which is crowded out this morning, by the pressure of news upon our columns. It will appear to-morrow.

In the Marine Court, on Saturday, there was an interesting argument on the question—can one who has been stricken from the rolls of the Supreme Court practice in the Marine Court? It arose upon the motion that in a certain case counsel be substituted for George W. Niles, on the ground that he was not authorized to practice. The decision was reserved. Mr. Niles is the gentleman who was sentenced to State Prison on conviction of obtaining money on false pretences, and was afterwards pardoned by Governor Seymour. Upon conviction the Supreme Court struck his name from the roll of persons competent to practice at its bar.

On Saturday Commissioner Morell gave his decision in the case of Ex-Consul Fabens and Captain Bolton, the arrested fillibusters. He declared that the evidence showed that they had been engaged in enlisting soldiers for Nicaragua, and thus violated the laws of the United States. Hence he refused to discharge them. To-morrow the defendants will enter upon their evidence consequent upon the above decision.

In the Court of Sessions, on Saturday, John Matthews was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in the Penitentiary for an aggravated assault on a Mr. Murphy at his (Murphy's) house on last election day. In the case of John Hartley for the killing of Patrick Greeley judgment was suspended,—the Recorder observing that the provocation to commit the act was the greatest that could be given,—Greeley having been found in illicit intercourse with Hartley's wife.

There were 450 deaths in the City last week,—an increase of twelve compared with the number of the preceding week.

Legislation for Kansas.

Less than a fortnight remains of the present Session of Congress, and whatever is to be done for Kansas must be done speedily. Nothing of course can be done without the concurrent action of the Senate and the House, and it therefore becomes a simple duty of statesmanship for the friends of popular sovereignty in Kansas, to look for such remedies of the present evils under which that Territory labors, as can be obtained and applied.

The bill passed by the House contains a preamble and six sections. The preamble bases the whole law upon the twofold position, that the laws of Kansas impose test-oaths upon voters and office-holders, and that the Legislature was not elected by the legal voters of the Territory. The first section abolishes all the enactments of this Legislature; the second authorizes the Governor to order a new election and appoint District Inspectors; the third requires proof, by the challenged party's oath and that of two other legal voters, that he has resided one month in the Territory; the fourth punishes illegal voting and also any armed or organized invasion; the fifth punishes non-residents for voting; and the sixth punishes the willful neglect of Judges to enforce these regulations. This bill passed the House by a decisive majority. Its passage has been justly characterized as a "legislative triumph,"—vindicating at once the Free-State Party in Kansas, and stigmatizing the Administration which has *made war upon them. It was well for the* House to take this action, and it will be equally well for the Republicans in the Senate to stand by it. Such a course is necessary as a matter of political consistency and integrity.

But party fidelity, however important, is not the only necessity involved in this matter:—and if carried too far it may conflict with higher duties and more pressing practical necessities. The people of Kansas need new laws and new law-makers: and they require especially to be delivered from evils which the present Legislature has done its best to fasten upon them. It would be a great satisfaction, no doubt, for our Republican friends in Congress, and out of it, to see such laws passed as would consign the actual maladministrators of Kansas affairs to formal ignominy, and brand their past action as it deserves. But we submit that security for the future is a more important object to be aimed at than atonement for the past; and if the former cannot be had without the postponement or sacrifice of the latter, it is simply an act of insanity on the part of practical legislators to throw away both objects at once. No men like to be compelled to eat their own words, or their own doctrines, and there are Democratic Senators enough who are disposed to do justice to Kansas in the future, if they are not forced into a condemnation of their own action in the past, to secure the passage of a bill which shall abolish the worst and most dangerous features of the oppression which has made Kansas the sorrow and shame of the Republic.

The Democrats have declared that the existing Legislature of Kansas is a legal Legislature. The Republicans know that Legislature to be an illegally elected and illegally constituted body. But the Legislature of Kansas is the curse of a day, and the laws of Kansas, falsely so-called, are a curse for all time. The Democratic Senators, or at least the reasonable men to be found among them, admit the indecency and atrocity of many of those "laws," and are ready to coöperate with the Republicans in abolishing them.

If the House bill comes before the Senate in its present shape, it will receive only a party vote, and will, as a matter of course, be rejected. Yet its substantial provisions are unexceptionable and must command the assent of very many among the Democratic members of the Senate. The main points are the annulling of the laws infringing freedom of speech and of the polls,—ordering a new election and restricting the suffrage to legal *bona fide* voters. We believe that a bill which should embody these provisions and *avoid other issues* would pass the Senate;—and we think it not at all unlikely that propositions may be made to strike out the preamble, and pass the bill substantially as it stands. The principle contained in the preamble, however just and important it may be, is an abstraction which is not essential to the practical utility of the bill itself.

The question which our friends in Congress may be called on to decide is, therefore, whether they shall let slip the opportunity of obtaining as much justice as they can, because they cannot obtain as much as they wish—as much as they are unquestionably in the right to wish? Shall they not, that is, be content to accept a less evil instead of a positive good? We sincerely hope they will prove themselves wise enough to do this. It would be worth while to let much of the past be past, for the sake of securing simply the liberation of the right of suffrage in Kansas, and the restoration of free polls in that Territory.

Our Paris correspondent, in a letter which we published on Friday morning, dwells with great emphasis on the fact that none but the Government candidates are allowed to distribute tickets at the polls in France as an indication of the servile state of the public mind in that country. But still worse is the condition of the right of suffrage in Kansas, where no man is allowed to exercise it unless he has previously abdicated the right of free discussion, and submitted his heart and his brain to the despotic mandates of a knot of invaders. To change this state of things is surely to do a work worth doing in Kansas, and for the honor of American freedom. Most earnestly do we press it upon our friends at Washington not to neglect this work. To throw away the possibility of achieving such a result, will not merely bring a lasting blight upon their reputations for statesmanship and sagacity—that is a small matter,—though worth thinking of still; but it will leave a dangerous question open which might be closed, and perplex still more a position out of which an issue may be found.

Who Owns Sandy Hook?

Considerable doubt appears to exist concerning the ownership of Sandy Hook;—and as the question is one of some importance, in connection with the projected removal of Quarantine, a statement of its exact condition, derived from the Land-Office Records, may be of interest.

In 1849, an act of the Legislature was passed for the purpose of promoting the desired removal of Quarantine. By that act, the Land Commissioners were charged with the preparatory measures, and especially with the duty of procuring the site for a new location. The then Secretary of State, Mr. Morgan, took a warm interest in the matter, and personally visited Washington, as well as sent a commission to obtain a cession of the required location for the new Quarantine.

By an act of Congress, passed some years since, the President is vested with power to sell and convey certain lands, not required for public use, belonging to the Government. The then President, General Taylor, lent a willing ear to the representations of the New-York commission, and at their instance made a special reference to Major Delafield, of the bureau of engineers, to report what part of Sandy Hook could be spared to the State of New-York. The Major designated a plot of about 1,400 acres at that end of the promontory called Sandy Hook nearest the main land, and where it is widest, as the most suitable for the purpose contemplated, and likely to be least in demand for government purposes, reserving however a road over it, on the side nearest the ocean, to the light-house. His report to the President was a rough ink map or sketch of the promontory, showing the precise location of the 1,400 acres, with a few words of comment appended. It was approved by President Taylor.

At that time, our State Treasury was not in a condition of plethora. Even $10,000, the *price fixed upon for the land, certainly little* enough, could not easily be spared, as the State Officers thought. They begged off, therefore, from immediate payment of the money, or postponed payment until some consent or other from New-Jersey, which was thought desirable or necessary as a preliminary step, could be obtained.

A conveyance was drawn up and executed by the President, in form, with proper recitals, granting the land to the State of New York, for purposes connected with the quarantine of the port. This instrument, by a separate writing, which accompanies it, was however placed *in escrow*, until the payment of the $10,000, with the then United States District-Attorney for this District, Mr. Hall. The grant is not limited as to time. This State may at any moment avail itself of the right to take the site, upon paying the cash. The conveyance, &c., with the map of Major Delafield, which is attached to it, is probably in the hands of Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, who was Mr. Hall's assistant, and who doubtless is ready and willing to relinquish the documents upon payment of the consideration.

A word more, as to the "*consent*" of New-Jersey, which is generally assumed to be a necessary pre-requisite to the occupation of the ground. As we understand the matter, it is not her assent to the grant by the United States, which we need or ask. That grant is all right and complete now. But Sandy Hook, that is the promontory, is part of New-Jersey and subject to her sovereign jurisdiction. The United States are merely proprietors there, like other owners of real estate, and of course subject to the State laws. The State of New York, as their grantee, would necessarily be in a similar position. Even though a quarantine establishment at Sandy Hook might not, by any existing laws of New-Jersey, be a nuisance, still, by special act for our especial benefit, she could make it so. Besides, her civil jurisdiction extends there, and that it might give us a great deal of trouble is obvious.

The Treaty for the Redemption of the Sound Dues.

The time draws near when the vexed question of the Danish Sound Dues will be permanently settled. In June next the term expires up to which the United States agreed, under protest, to continue the payment of the tax, and it will be highly important for Denmark to have the matter definitively settled ere that period arrives. A few weeks ago, it was rumored that the final Conferences had actually assembled in Copenhagen to dispose of the subject. But the report was premature. April is the month in which, at farthest, the Conferences will meet. The cause of the lengthened delay is attributed to differences of opinion among the Powers interested, in regard to details of the proposed redemption scheme.

We publish in another part of this morning's Times the outline of an important treaty about to be concluded between Denmark and the various European Powers trading with the Baltic, for the redemption of these Sound dues. In consideration of the abolition of the duties on vessels passing the Belt and Sound, which with other privileges, the King of Denmark concedes from the 1st of April next, the States entering into this treaty will pay Denmark an indemnification of 30,570,698 rix dollars, according to various quotas already agreed upon. These are the main points of the treaty. As to the details, it is understood that all the European Powers have agreed that the amount of their redemption money, if not paid down in full, shall be paid within twenty years in half-yearly instalments—the outstanding balance of capital bearing interest. The obstacle that now stands in the way of settlement is in reference to the rate of interest to be paid on the balance of the redemption-money, after deducting the instalments. Denmark proposes that each State shall pay interest at the rate current in the country itself, and not at a uniform rate for all. This plan is highly objectionable; for while England would then only pay three per cent., Prussia would have to pay four, France five, the United States seven, and Russia eight. To the States in which the current rate of interest is high, this plan, therefore, would be grossly unjust. This difficulty, we believe, is the only one that remains to be adjusted at the conferences, and it will be for the interest of Denmark to modify her views upon the subject, and coincide in those taken by the Powers represented. The United States have not yet publicly announced what course they will pursue when the term up to which they consented to pay the Dues has expired. It is probable, however, that our Government will be guided in its action by the result of the approaching Conferences, and will accept the plan of redemption to which the European States shall have signified their assent.

The New Opera Season at the Academy of Music.—It will be seen by the managerial announcement elsewhere, that Mr. Strakosch repeats to-night his late unprovoked and unwarrantable outrage on the minor City press. By this we mean that he commences a new Operatic season at the Academy of Music. The reckless hardihood of Mr. Strakosch is prodigious. Notwithstanding all the sage prognostications of failure with which he has been enlightened, and the assurances of continued disrespect, he plunges once more into the fearful vortex and expects to come up, perhaps a little out of breath but safe, like the man in Edgar Poe's maelstrom story. It is a dreadful thing for his enemies to know that they will never be informed officially of his safety. If their ignorance leads them to doubt the fact, it is perhaps excusable. How can any man expect to be considered safe who refuses to advertise in everything that claims to be a newspaper?

The new season at the Academy will more than satisfy Mr. Strakosch if it equals in prosperity the last one. During a period of dreadfully severe weather—to which was added all the horrors of a most inclement minor press—he succeeded by good management and unflagging industry to secure a succession of better houses than have been witnessed at the Academy in the memory of the oldest ticket-taker. We are not sure that he made a fortune—like Max Maretzek in his short Havana career—but we are quite certain that he made something, for the public enterprise and art-instincts of even Mr. Strakosch have a mercenary limitation. The bulk of the matter is that he managed the opera economically, and like a straightforward man of business, who intends to pay his way. It is hoped that the genial influence of Spring—which is *notoriously balmy—will have a humanizing* effect on the savage little sheets which have abused him so unmercifully, and heal their injured columns, or, at least, soothe the irritation occasioned by the extraction of that favorite tooth—the opera advertisement. Probably, praying for this beautiful consummation, Mr. Strakosch commences his second season to-night with Mlle. de Wilhorst, as prima donna, and nearly all the house taken. It is a dreadful prospect for him.

Congressional Corruption—The Charges Against Mr. Greeley.—We have given no place hitherto to the statements that have circulated freely in the public press, charging Mr. Greeley, the Editor of the *Tribune*, with having received $1,000 for his services in aiding the passage of the Des Moines Navigation and Railroad bill, while residing at Washington as the correspondent of the *Tribune*. They have now been embodied in the report of the Investigating Committee, although clearly outside of its legitimate sphere of duty, which was to inquire into the conduct of Members of Congress alone. The evidence on that subject is given by Mr. John Stryker, who states that he sent Mr. Greeley a draft for $1,000, payable to his order, and that it was intended to be used to aid the passage of the bill. The draft was upon Mr. Alvah Hunt, the Treasurer of the Company, and was paid on presentation. And here the matter is left by the Committee.

In another column we publish a letter from Mr. Greeley, in which he says the draft was handed to him by a friend at Washington, who asked him to take it to New-York to meet another which would be drawn upon him in a few weeks. He took it, kept it until he heard of the second draft, and then called upon Mr. Hunt and with the proceeds paid the demand thus made upon him. He says he never knew anything of the Des Moines Navigation Company, or of its bill,—never said a word or did anything on its behalf,—never heard that he was expected to do so, and never received for his own use one dollar of the proceeds of the draft referred to.

We have no hesitation in saying that we give full and entire credit to Mr. Greeley's statement of the facts, and believe him to be wholly free from any share in the transaction ascribed to him. It is altogether likely that the money was paid in aid of the bill,—and that Mr. Greeley was made the innocent *agent* of paying *somebody* who was cunning enough to keep himself out of sight, and base enough to throw the odium of his own venality upon another. Mr. Stryker says he does not know to whom the money went. This may be so. But Mr. Alvah Hunt says *he does*. Mr. Greeley states in his letter that Mr. Hunt told him "*he knew all about it.*" Why, then, was not Mr. Hunt called upon to testify? Why did the Committee stop short,—just when they had got enough to cast suspicion upon Mr. Greeley? Were they afraid that, if they went further, they would find enough to clear him?

This is one of several points in the proceedings of this Committee which show that the investigation has been anything but thorough and complete. Complaint is made in Congress of the *severity* and *rigor* of its action. We make no complaint on that score,—quite the contrary. The inquiry was not rigorous enough. It did not go to the bottom of the matter; and while it has thus left uncovered much corruption which, beyond all question, does exist, and may be reached, it may have done injustice by partial statements to individuals whose names are brought in question.

A Game at See-Saw.

NOW WE GO UP!

From the New-York Herald, Feb. 21, 1857.

There is one only editor and proprietor of this journal, and that one is the undersigned, who never had any connection with any stockjobbing company of any kind, nor has any other person any *control or authority over the columns of the Herald*, except its openly acknowledged editor and proprietor. *It is utterly false, also, that the Potosi Lead Company*, or any other stockjobbing concern, *was ever recommended in its editorial columns, or even its existence known to the undersigned.* JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

Editor and Proprietor.

NOW WE GO DOWN!

From the Herald, Jan. 4, 1854.

The *Potosi Lead Mining Company* of Missouri, has declared a dividend of two and a half per cent., payable on the 1st February, proximo, out of the net earnings of the three months ending Dec. 31, 1853.

The success of this Company is the result of *economical and judicious management throughout every department from the start.*

The product at present is about eighty pigs of lead, at sixty pounds each, per day. *This will be increased* as soon as a larger force can be provided for at the mines. *The product of lead is only limited by the number of men employed*, and the Company intend to have ultimately upwards of *one thousand miners* engaged in deep and shallow diggings.

The Company own eleven hundred acres of mineral lands, upon the most of which lead, averaging about seventy per cent. in richness, can be found within three feet of the surface.

MORAL!

When vipers begin to gnaw at their neighbors, they should be careful to protect their teeth against old *files* that may happen to be lying around loose.

Amusements.

Mendelssohn Union.—The second *soirée* of the third season of this flourishing Society was given at the City Assembly Rooms on Saturday evening, quite fulfilling the expectations created by its previous successes. The programme embraced the whole of the "Stabat Mater," a serenade by William Mason, and the Lyric Order of "Athalie," set to Mendelssohn's music. The only fault which could actually be charged upon the performance lay in the fact that it was really too much of a good thing,—a judicious docking would have wearied the singers less and pleased a very polite audience more. But this is, after all, an amicable weakness on the part of the Union, for if they see fit to impose huge tasks upon themselves, they and not the public are the sufferers, for their music, particularly in its choral effects, is remarkably good, showing careful cultivation and a share of individual, personal musical talent much greater than is generally vouchsafed to the constitution of our native Musical Societies. The appearance of so considerable a number of soloists from the ranks of a society only in the third year of its existence, is a promising sign of the progress of musical culture among us. The solo parts in the "Stabat Mater" were sustained by Mesdames Brinkerhoff, Crump and Shepard, Misses Andem, Leach, and Shepard; Signor Guidi and M. Werner. The audience—which was large as well as appreciative, and insisted upon staying until 11 o'clock to see the end—was afflicted by a mania for *encores* during this performance. Signor Guidi's rendering of "Cujus Animam," though, perhaps, a trifle faulty through that gentleman's final change to a falsetto, was so acceptable that the house demanded its repetition. The "Pro peccatis" was sung by M. Werner, a gentleman who has a good method, as well as a fine voice, and should be heard more frequently. Mrs. C. M. Brinkerhoff's cavatina, "Fac ut Portem," a difficult but not showy piece of music, was rendered with care and precision; this lady is a leading member of the Union, and a painstaking and accomplished artist. The "Inflammatus" solo by Mrs. Crump, was sung with spirit and sustained by a full chorus, and was rapturously *encored. The "Athalie," which has now been per*formed twice in public by this Society, was not presented with uniform excellence; a circumstance attributable in part to the timidity of some of the soloists, to whom a *début* was a peril. The recitative (introductory to the third act, descriptive of Jehoiada's vision,) was spoken by Mr. Parker in a style greatly superior to that gentleman's former rendering. The serenade, "Slumber Sweetly," was interposed between the parts as a quartette. We are glad to learn that the Union is daily growing into strength—it deserves success.

Thalberg's Concert.—Mr. Thalberg, assisted by his superb Concert Company, gives his fourth evening Concert to-morrow at Niblo's Saloon. In the afternoon he gives his second *Matinée* at Dodworth's.

Wallack's Theatre.—To-night and to-morrow night Miss Matilda Heron repeats her performance of *Medea* in the tragedy of that name. Preceding this a new comedietta written expressly for this Theatre and called, "Waiting for Funds."

Laura Keene's Theatre.—A novelty which has been long in preparation and on which all the resources of Miss Keene's handsome establishment have been lavished, will be produced here to-night. It is the celebrated play of "Faust and Marguerite," newly done from Goethe's drama, and presented with new scenery, costumes, &c., and Spohr's music. The amusing piece of the "First Night" is the afterpiece.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Forrest appears to-night as *Richelieu* in the play of that name.

Burton's Theatre.—The new and successful play of the "Four Phantoms," the extravaganza of the "New Camille," and a ballet entertainment called "The Four Lovers," are announced for to-night.

Barnum's Museum.—The "mysterious and powerfully effective drama" called "Eustache" will be played here this evening. During the day a variety of other "powerfully effective" entertainments.

National Theatre.—The new Comedy of "Excelsior, or Life's Struggles," the "Red Gnome," and the "Token," are announced for to-night.

American Theatre.—This theatre—the old Chambers street box—will be opened to-night under the managerial direction of Mr. [illegible] Mr. [illegible]. [illegible] "Our Country's [illegible]" and the Comedy of "[illegible]" are selected for the occasion. In the "appropriate character" Mr. Davenport impersonates the "Goddess of Liberty."

Buckley's Serenaders.—The successful piece entitled "Homer to Dr. Kane" will be repeated every night this week, preceded by Negro Minstrelsy.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible].

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Political Indications—Foreign Policy of the New Administration.

Minnesota and Oregon to be Admitted as Free States.

Sentiments of the [illegible]—Speech of Mr. Etheridge of Tennessee, &c.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The Union of to-day has an article relative to the Central American question, which occasioned considerable excitement in Washington. It strongly denounces all partnership or cooperation with Great Britain in relation to Central America, declares that the right of England to interference in the affairs of those States is based on sheer usurpation; that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been the source of all the accumulating difficulties in that quarter, and that [illegible] the entanglements created by it England is pursuing an insidious policy, to the success of which Walker is now almost the only obstacle; that the policy of Great Britain, though not amounting to actual war, is directly hostile to the interests of the United States, and is more insidious and insulting from being coupled with professions of friendship; and that open war is better than this secret hostility, and the duty of a decisive stand upon our part is enforced. Mr. Appleton being in Washington, it is surmised that the article may foreshadow the policy of the new Administration.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

In the Senate yesterday the Minnesota bill was discussed largely, and passed, amended by restricting suffrage to citizens of the United States [illegible] the Territory. Twaddling Americans, who in the House voted thereon for alien suffrage—as if that was tolerable in Minnesota which is accounted intolerable in Kansas—were thus rebuked. The House will adopt the Senate's amendment, having incorporated the same principle in the Oregon bill. Both bills will speedily become laws, and as soon as the necessary enabling steps under them shall have been taken by their inhabitants, Oregon and Minnesota will lay aside their Territorial character, and be admitted into the Union as Free States.

The House settled Whitfield's case in his favor by four majority;—and so ended for the present Congress, probably, legislation in respect to Kansas. Of the Senate executively some action is required, but what will finally be done is not clear. The matter of the removal of the notorious Lecompte is before it, with the nomination of Harrison for confirmation as his successor. The faithful do not in this matter follow their leader, and poor Pierce in this too late made the attempt to reform the condition of affairs in Kansas in a judicial regard; it is likely, therefore, to fail. The power of the President to remove is questioned, and so the nomination is stayed.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, made a masterly speech in vindication of a resolution offered by him at the opening of the session, exposing the [illegible] composition of the Democratic Party, and the variant positions occupied on leading questions by the different sections of it. He assailed the revival of the Slave Trade as to become a leading measure with the Southern Democrats; that it had already been agreed upon as a part of their policy; that he knew this when he offered his resolution, and the object was to bring out and expose those in the House who are favorers and abettors of the measure. Though they appeared but six strong on a vote, he said they have a fixed purpose, and material for use that will enable them speedily to present a formidable party; and that the country being so, as it has been, forewarned, should be forearmed for the event, the shadow of which was thus cast before it. He denounced in scathing terms this Southern ultraism and Northern sectionalism, as each alike tending to sever the Union. Mr. Etheridge is an American, and has the confidence of the national conservative Southern and Northern members almost indiscriminately outside of the Democracy.

The reports of the House Special Committee are everywhere the topic of conversation. PRO.

XXXIVth Congress—Second Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

LANDS FOR THE SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

Mr. Wilson gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill granting to the cities of Washington and Georgetown five hundred thousand acres of land for the support of their public schools.

STATE CONSTITUTION FOR MINNESOTA.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill to authorize the people of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their admission into the Union.

Mr. Biggs moved an amendment that none but citizens of the United States be entitled to vote in reference to the formation of a Constitution and State Government. He did not know but what the offering of such a proposition might subject him to the suspicion of being tainted with Know-Nothingism; but whether this was one of the principles of the American Party or not, he was decidedly in favor of confining the privilege of voting to citizens of the United States, native or naturalized, in the formation of all organic laws.

Mr. Brodhead alluded to the action of the Senate on the Nebraska Bill. They adopted an amendment similar to this, which the House struck out. When the bill came back to the Senate, he again moved to insert that provision in the bill, being the only Northern member who sanctioned that amendment from beginning to end: the others who voted for it at first having yielded their convictions in order to allow the bill to pass, hence he was in favor of the present proposition, because he believed the right of suffrage was coextensive with the right of citizenship. He did not feel at liberty in defending the rights of voters, to go further than the Constitution of his own State has gone, and that has confirmed the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States.

Mr. Brown expressed his hearty concurrence in the views expressed by the Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Douglas replied to the remarks of Mr. Biggs, maintaining that the amendment was improper, and showing in several instances persons had been constituted citizens of some of the States who were not citizens of the United States.

Mr. Seward of New-York, considered the question involved as settled long ago and forever. If Congress can permit all the people of California and Texas to come into the Union as organized States, it can say a class of persons within the United States, who are not citizens, shall exercise the right of suffrage on this, which is a similar occasion. He was in favor of admitting aliens to vote precisely for the reason that these new States are to be made chiefly by aliens and foreigners, or in a large degree by them. He believed that the class of immigrants who come to this country are as a general fact as intelligent and as capable of exercising the functions of self-government as our own educated citizens.

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, favored the amendment, and advocated such modification of the existing naturalization laws as would provide additional securities against the gross abuses which have been practiced under them.

Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, appealed to the Senate not to enter into long discussions, else they might lose important Territorial bills.

Messrs. Mason, Biggs and Crittenden advocated the bill, and Messrs. Toombs and Wilson opposed it.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, entered a protest against Mr. Seward's doctrine that the right of suffrage was coördinate with the obligation to submit to and support any defined Government; that would allow infants, women and colored persons to vote; and this should teach the importance of having some limit attached to the right of forming organic laws. He was the first man in the Senate to denounce Know-Nothingism, but would vote for this amendment. He confessed he erred in voting for the Nebraska bill when Mr. Clayton's amendment was stricken out.

Mr. Butler said he, too, voted for Mr. Clayton's amendment, but yielded from the necessity of the case to save the bill.

Mr. Biggs' amendment was then adopted by yeas 27; nays 24.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Biggs, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Clay, Crittenden, [illegible], Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee,

[illegible] Thomson of New-Jersey [illegible] Bright, Cass, Collamer, [illegible] Foster, Hale, [illegible] Seward, Stuart, Toombs, [illegible] Weller, Wilson and Wright.

The bill was then passed.

THE GADSDEN PURCHASE.

The bill establishing a judicial district in the Gadsden purchase, creating the office of Surveyor-General, granting donations to actual settlers, &c., was also passed.

STATE GOVERNMENT FOR OREGON.

The bill authorizing the people of Oregon to establish a State Government was then taken up.

Mr. [illegible] offered an amendment, extending similar authority to the people of Kansas, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857.

The House passed the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

The resolution providing for the impeachment of Judge WATROUS, of Texas, for high crimes and misdemeanors, was then taken up.

Mr. [illegible] advocated the postponement of the subject until the first Monday of December, showing that it was utterly impossible to obtain proper action during the present Congress.

Mr. WAKEMAN mentioned the fact that the case of Judge PECK was presented during the last week of the session of the Congress of 1862. The House declared that he (PECK) was liable to impeachment, but the subject went over till the ensuing Congress, when Judge PECK was impeached and discharged from office. He hoped that the resolution pending would [illegible] Saturday next.

Mr. [illegible] concurred in the suggestion.

Mr. [illegible] MARSHALL did not know how the House could better repair the injustice done Judge WATROUS than by ordering his impeachment. The House might as well do it now. If he were Judge WATROUS he would demand it.

Mr. [illegible] said, although he had no right to speak by authority, he understood that Judge WATROUS desired an investigation, and thinks he will be perfectly able to refute the charges.

Mr. [illegible] thought it a most monstrous proposition to think of seriously considering the subject before even the evidence is printed.

The subject was then postponed till Saturday next.

THE KANSAS DELEGATE.

The House took up the Resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. WHITFIELD was not entitled to a seat as delegate from Kansas.

On motion of Mr. CARUTHERS, the resolution was tabled by a vote of 96 against 85.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, vainly strove to take up the River and Harbor bill.

The House proceeded to consider the Deficiency bill.

Mr. [illegible] made a speech, defending himself from the charge of being a Black Republican, because he had introduced a resolution denunciatory of the reopening of the slave-trade.

Without concluding action on the bill the House then adjourned.

Important from Mexico.

A NEW TREATY NEGOTIATED BY MINISTER FORSYTH—END OF THE REBELLION, ETC.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 20.

The Mexican war steamer *Guerrero* arrived here to-day, with five days' later news from Vera Cruz. She had on board Dr. CRAWFORD, bearer of dispatches from Minister FORSYTH to our Government; [illegible], bearer of an important treaty concluded by Mr. FORSYTH with Mexico; and Don [illegible], Secretary of the Mexican legation at Washington, with a copy of the treaty. The Government party left Mexico privately to avoid suspicion. The Government tendered the steamer to Mr. FORSYTH.

General COMONFORT's administration was gaining strength, and the rebellion was considered as crushed. Several of the revolutionary leaders had been arrested.

The commander of the *Guerrero* states that if the treaty is accepted he will remain and repair, but otherwise will return immediately to Mexico.

The party proceeds to Washington to-day.

From Boston.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE—NEW STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW-YORK, ETC.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

A locomotive attached to a freight train on the Boston and Worcester Railroad exploded this morning at Framingham, killing BENJAMIN WALLACE the engineer, and badly injuring DAVIS the fireman. The Framingham Depot was considerably damaged by the explosion.

In the House to-day, JAMES READ and others presented a petition for an act of incorporation for a steamship company between Boston and New-York, with a capital of $700,000.

The anniversary of Washington's birthday will be generally observed in Boston on Monday. The banks, city offices, &c., will be closed, salutes fired, and bells rung at sunrise, noon and sunset.

Freshets at the North.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Owing to the blocking of the ice, the Merrimac River, in the vicinity of Haverhill, and also at Manchester, has risen about twelve feet, but no serious damage has resulted in consequence.

In Vermont the rivers have swollen to a great height, carrying off dams, bridges, &c.

The dams connected with VAN ORNUM & Co.'s factory and several of the establishments at White River have been swept away; also the dam at Strong's Mills, three miles above.

Arrest of a Swindler.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Feb. 21.

CYRUS P. TRUE was arrested at Painesville this afternoon, for swindling the Geauga Bank. He has been doing an extensive business in the West and Southwest, by disposing of drafts purporting to have been drawn by Mr. BROCK, of Rochester, on a house in New-York. He was arrested by Mr. GALLAGHER, of Cleveland, yesterday, for account of the Cleveland Bank, but effected a compromise, when he was liberated. He has raised in his operations all over the country, from two to five hundred thousand dollars.

The Cotton Crop.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 22.

The latest Cotton statements received here from all parts by mail and telegraph show a decrease in the receipts for the season thus far at all ports of [illegible],000 bales, as compared with the same date last year.

Suicide in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Feb. 22.

A young man named DENNEY, whose father holds an office in our Custom House, shot himself last night in an anteroom of the Custom House. The cause of the suicide is not known.

The Asia's Advices at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Feb. 22.

The advices from Europe by the *Asia* were received here to-day by the seaboard line. Of course, their effect upon our market cannot be developed until Monday.

Fires.

IN CENTRE-STREET.

At 20 minutes past 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, a fire was discovered between the lath and plaster of a partition on the third floor of the tenement house No. 150 Centre-street. It was very soon extinguished. Damage about $25.

IN CHURCH-STREET.

Soon afterwards an alarm for the Seventh District was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the dwelling No. 150 Church-street, occupied by DAVID ELLIS and RICHARD BUTLER, colored people. The fire originated in the cook-loft, where was stored almost every kind of rubbish. The furniture was considerably damaged by water. The building is owned by the Livingston estate.

IN ROSE-STREET.

On Saturday evening, at 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in a frame stable belonging to JOHN O'GAN, rear of No. 37 Rose-street. The stable was burned down. Damage about $150—no insurance. There were sixteen horses, belonging to different parties, in the stable when the fire broke out. One of them was burned to death; the rest were got out in safety.

IN FRONT-STREET—DARING ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.

At [illegible] o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the wholesale liquor store of WILLIAM [illegible], No. [illegible] Front-street. It was soon extinguished by the firemen. About $690 damage was done to the stock, which is insured for $40,500 in the following Insurance Companies:

United States	$5,000	Home	$5,000
Market	5,000	New Amsterdam	5,000
Jefferson	5,000	Phoenix, (Hart. Ct.)	2,500
People's	2,500	Hartford, (Hart. Ct.)	2,500
Park	5,000		
Lafayette	5,000	Total	$40,500

A most daring attempt was made to destroy the building. Two fires were kindled on the second floor among a preparation of chips, shavings, &c., and on the third and attic floors several barrels, filled with rubbish, were fixed to the floors and fired. Had not the fire been so soon discovered the building would [illegible].

[illegible]

THE BOND-STREET MURDER.

John J. Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham Indicted by the Grand Jury for the Murder of Dr. Burdell.

SNODGRASS HELD TO BAIL AS A WITNESS IN $2,500.

Helen and Augusta Cunningham Discharged from Custody.

The crowd in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday continued to increase until 12 o'clock, the Grand Jury made their appearance, the room was thronged almost to suffocation. The windows had to be lowered for the admittance of fresh air, and the doors locked, to keep others from attempting to squeeze in. The Foreman gave a bundle of indictments to the Clerk, and asked that himself and colleagues might be discharged from further attendance. Contrary to expectation, they made no presentment, and the Recorder dismissed them with the thanks of the Court. Two indictments were then handed by the clerk to the Reporters, whose table was immediately surrounded by an immense crowd, anxious to learn what the Grand Jury had done in reference to the Bond-street murder. They were informed that indictments had been found against ECKEL and Mrs. Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, but they were barely satisfied with this, and kept their position for half an hour, while the reporters were copying the indictment, as follows:

INDICTMENT OF JOHN J. ECKEL.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

The Jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths, present that John J. Eckel, late of the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York aforesaid, on the 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1857, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one Harvey Burdell, in the peace of the people of the State, then and there being, wilfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought did make an assault, and that the said John J. Eckel, with a certain knife did make an assault; and that the said John J. Eckel, with the said knife in his right hand then and there had and held, him, the said Harvey Burdell, in and upon the left side of the breast of him, the said Harvey Burdell, then and there, willfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did strike, stab, cut and thrust, giving unto the said Harvey Burdell, then and there, with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the said left side of the breast of him, the said Harvey Burdell, one mortal wound of the breadth of two inches, and of the depth of two inches, of which said mortal wound he, the said Harvey Burdell, on the day and year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, of the said mortal wound did die. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, so say that he, the said John J. Eckel, him the said Harvey Burdell, in the manner and form, and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day and the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York, and their dignity.

And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said John J. Eckel, of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Harvey Burdell, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, willfully, feloniously, of his malice aforethought, did make an assault; and that the said John J. Eckel, with a certain sharp instrument to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, which he, the said John J. Eckel, in his right hand, then and there had and held, him, the said Harvey Burdell, in and upon the left side of the neck of him, the said Harvey Burdell, then and there willfully, feloniously and of his malice aforethought, did stab, cut and strike, giving unto the said Harvey Burdell, then and there with the said sharp instrument, to the Jurors aforesaid unknown, in and upon the said left side of the neck of him, the said Harvey Burdell, one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of five inches, of which said mortal wound, he, the said Harvey Burdell, on the day aforesaid, and at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, of the said mortal wound did die. And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that he, said John J. Eckel, the said Harvey Burdell in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day of the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney.

Indorsed a true bill. JOS. J. BREWSTER, Foreman.

The indictment against Mrs. Cunningham is similar to the above. Each indictment contains two counts.

INDICTMENT OF MRS. CUNNINGHAM.

City and County of New-York, ss.:

The Jurors of the people of the State of New-York, in and for the body of the City and County of New-York, upon their oaths present: that Emma Augusta Cunningham, calling herself Emma Augusta Burdell, late of the Fifteenth Ward, of the City of New-York aforesaid, on the 30th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1857, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms in and upon one Harvey Burdell, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, with a certain knife which she, the said Emma, in her right hand, then and there had and held, him, the said Harvey Burdell, in and upon the left side of the breast of him, the said Harvey Burdell then and there willfully and feloniously and of her malice aforethought, did strike, stab, cut and thrust, giving unto the said Harvey Burdell then and there, with the knife aforesaid, in and upon the said left side of the breast of him, the said Harvey Burdell, one mortal wound of the breadth of two inches and of the depth of two inches, of which said mortal wound he, the said Harvey Burdell, on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, of the said mortal wound did die.

And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that she, the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, calling herself Emma Augusta Burdell, the said Harvey Burdell, in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, on the day and year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity; and the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, of the Ward, City and County aforesaid, afterwards, to wit: on the day and in the year aforesaid, at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, with force and arms, in and upon one Harvey Burdell, in the peace of the people of the State then and there being, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Emma Augusta with a certain sharp instrument to the Jurors aforesaid unknown which she, said Emma Augusta, in her right hand then and there had and held, him the said Harvey Burdell in and upon the left side of the neck of him the said Harvey Burdell, then and there, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did stab, cut, and strike, giving unto the said Harvey Burdell then and there with the said sharp instrument to the Jurors aforesaid unknown in and upon the said left side of the neck of him the said Harvey Burdell one mortal wound of the breadth of one inch and of the depth of 5 inches, of which said mortal wound, he, the said Harvey Burdell, on the day aforesaid and in the year aforesaid at the Ward, City and County aforesaid, of the said wound did die.

And so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do say that the said Emma Augusta Cunningham, calling herself Emma Augusta Burdell, the said Harvey Burdell, in the manner and form and by the means aforesaid, at the Ward, City, and County aforesaid, on the day and the year aforesaid, willfully, feloniously, and of her malice aforethought, did kill and murder against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY HALL, District-Attorney.

Indorsed a true bill. JOS. B. BREWSTER, Foreman.

After the retiring of the Grand Jury, the Court adjourned for the February Term. On inquiry at the Clerk's office we learned that SNODGRASS had been held to bail by the Grand Jury, in the sum of $2,500, to appear as a witness; and that the Misses AUGUSTA and HELEN CUNNINGHAM were discharged from custody.

During the afternoon Rev. Dr. SNODGRASS, the father of young SNODGRASS, called at the District Attorney's office in company with Mr. ROBERT M. OLYPHANT of No. 25 West Eighteenth-street, who volunteered to become bail for the young man. The necessary bond was filled up, and SNODGRASS was brought from the Tombs to the Recorder's office, where his father repaired. SNODGRASS was a little more serious than usual. He signed the following recognizance, however, with apparent unconcern:

RECOGNIZANCE TO TESTIFY.

City and County of New-York: Be it remembered, that on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord 1857, George V. Snodgrass, of No. —— street, in the City of New-York, and Robert M. Olyphant, of No. 25 West Eighteenth-street, in said City, personally came before the undersigned, Recorder of the said City of New-York, and acknowledged themselves to owe to the people of the State of New-York, that is to say: the said George V. Snodgrass the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars, and the said Robert M. Olyphant twenty-five hundred dollars, separately, of good and lawful money of the State of New-York, to be levied and made of their respective goods and chattels, lands and tenements, to the use of said people, if default shall be made in the condition following, viz.:

The condition of this recognizance is such, that George V. Snodgrass shall personally appear at the next Court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of New-York, and then and there testify and give such evidence, in behalf of the people of the State of New-York, as he may know, concerning a criminal offence, said to have been lately committed in the City of New-York aforesaid, by John J. Eckel and Emma Augusta Cunningham, indicted for the murder of Harvey Burdell, and do not depart thence without leave of the Court, then this recognizance to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue. R. M. OLYPHANT, GEORGE V. SNODGRASS.

Taken and acknowledged in open Court, the day and year first above written. J. M. SMITH, JR.

The Recorder then said to SNODGRASS: This recognizance binds you to appear as a witness on the trial of Mrs. CUNNINGHAM and JOHN J. ECKEL, who have been indicted for the murder of Dr. BURDELL this morning by the Grand Inquest of the City and County of New-York."

To which SNODGRASS replied "Very well." His father addressing the Recorder, said "He will be forthcoming, Sir, at twenty-four hours' notice being given to his employer, Mr. D. MCMURRAY, JR., No. 222 Pearl-street.

SNODGRASS then retired with his father.

Immediately the determination of the Grand Jury in reference to the discharge of the Misses CUNNINGHAM was communicated to Captain DILKS, of the Fifteenth Ward, he withdrew Officer DAVIS from further attendance at the premises No. 31 Bond-street, and the house was left in the sole charge of the Public Administrator. During the whole of yesterday a large crowd assembled to gaze at the house, as they have done ever since the murder was made public. The building wore a very desolate and melancholy appearance. The door-plate, with Dr. BURDELL's name upon it, has been removed.

We are assured, in reference to a statement which appeared in our columns on Saturday, that Mrs. WILLIAMS has never objected to testify as to her knowledge of Dr. BURDELL. She waited upon the Coroner for that purpose, but was not called on the stand by that officer. She is the widow of the late well-known and esteemed merchant, Mr. [illegible] G. WILLIAMS, and was a cousin of Dr. BURDELL. The latter was, to the age of ten years, brought up and educated by Mrs. WILLIAMS' father.

CITY POLITICS.

The Division in the Democratic Party—Society of Tammany or Columbian Order.

TAMMANY HALL, Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857.

At a meeting of the Grand Council of the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, held this day at Tammany Hall, the following address and resolutions were adopted and ordered to be published:

To the Democratic Republican Electors of the City of New-York:

The Grand Council of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order have been required, under and in pursuance of the lease of Tammany Hall, to decide what organization shall be admitted to that building as the Democratic Republican General Committee, of which ELIJAH F. PURDY was Chairman, in the year 1842. It appears that a number of persons, claiming to be the regular Committee, have organized by the election of WILSON SMALL as Chairman, and HENRY H. MORANGE and SAMUEL T. WEBSTER as Secretaries, and have been admitted to Tammany Hall by the lessee of the building.

Other persons, also claiming to be the regular Committee, have organized temporarily by the election of JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., as Chairman, and JOHN B. FOGARTY and ANDREW SMITH as Secretaries, but have been prevented from effecting a permanent organization by the lessee of Tammany Hall, who has refused to admit them to that building.

Application was made on behalf of the latter organization to the lessee for a room in Tammany Hall, who refused to receive the application. It was then made to the Grand Sachem, who submitted the matter to the Grand Council, in accordance with the lease, for their decision as to the persons to be admitted to Tammany Hall as the successors of the Democratic Republican General Committee, of which ELIJAH F. PURDY was chairman in the year 1842. The Council thereupon passed a resolution, and directed the lessee to be notified thereof, prohibiting any political meetings in Tammany Hall until its further action. It also appointed a Committee to consider the matter at issue, which Committee notified in writing Messrs. SMALL and SAVAGE to appear before them and present the case of their respective Committees. Mr. SAVAGE complied with the notice of the Committee, and presented a written statement on behalf of the organization of which he is temporary chairman; but neither Mr. SMALL nor any other person on behalf of the body of which he is chairman appeared before the Committee. If such omission proceeds from any intention to set at naught the action of the Grand Council, and defy its power, such a course can only result in disaster to those who adopt it. The Tammany Society is the undisputed owner of Tammany Hall, and the right to control the use of that building, which is inherent to its ownership, has been fully secured by the lease. This Council is determined that their action shall vindicate fully the rights and powers of the venerable society of which they are officers; and also prove a safe and efficient barrier against the tide of corruption and fraud which is sapping the foundations and destroying the power of the great party to which the Society has adhered during the whole period of its existence.

This double claim to the occupancy of Tammany Hall is but one of the many indications of the disorganized and unhealthy condition of the Democratic Party in this City. It cannot be denied that it is rent by divisions and paralyzed by wrongs fatal to its integrity, harmony and success. The causes of this deplorable state of affairs are obvious. Usurpations and frauds have been accomplished and tolerated till the strength of the party is shattered, and its members have ceased to feel confidence in each other. Of these wrongs the most serious has been the assumption, within a few years, by the members of the General Committee, of the power to perpetuate themselves, or designate their successors, without regard to the will or preferences of the masses of the party; and to this usurpation have been added other contrivances, also fraudulent in themselves, destructive in their results, and an innovation upon the usages existing at the time the lease was made.

It would be impossible to describe all the means by which the integrity of the Democratic organization in this City has been assailed. Only the most marked and comprehensive wrongs will be pointed out, while the petty frauds by which they have been fittingly accompanied will be left unnoticed. The members of the General Committee have taken from the several Wards all control over the primary elections, and have themselves appointed inspectors to hold them; and the certificates of such inspectors, returning persons previously agreed upon, have been substituted in place of the suffrages of the Democratic votes. This usurpation has been accomplished since the making of the lease, and is a fatal violation of the usages existing at that time, which has never been sanctioned by any properly chosen convention, or by any other sufficient authority. Not only was such appointment of inspectors a usurpation, but the Grand Council are convinced that the inspectors have frequently made false and fraudulent returns of the result of the primary elections, and such worthless returns have been received and recognized as of higher value than the most positive proof of the actual result. To these practices so dishonest and demoralizing, was at the last primary election added a new feature, equally unfair and still more despotic. This was the appointment, within the General Committee, of an Executive Committee, who were empowered to appoint inspectors in case the members of the General Committee from any Ward did not agree upon persons to appoint. By this course the ordinary incentives to concession and harmony were destroyed, and the members from any Ward possessing the favor of the Executive Committee, were encouraged not to agree with their colleagues, but, on the contrary, stimulated to insist upon the selection of their own nominees as inspectors, knowing that a failure to agree would be followed by their appointment through the action of the Executive Committee. It is not surprising that such unjust and dishonest contrivances have occasioned universal discontent and seriously impaired the harmony and efficiency of the party. In truth, every species of fraud which the ingenuity of man could make available in the management of primary elections has been brought into use; and these primary assemblages of the people, which the great apostle of democracy, in his day, regarded as the basis of our system of government, have become a common object of contempt and ridicule, not only with the masses of the Democratic party, but with the public generally.

Only one addition was needed to complete this system of trickery and wrong, and this has recently been made. By the connivance of the lessee of Tammany Hall, a part only of the persons claiming to be members of the General Committee were admitted into the room into which that body should have organized, and other persons, also claiming to be members, were forcibly excluded. In this way, the right to determine who should constitute the General Committee was, in effect, usurped by a single individual. And these thus installed by him have availed themselves of the power so acquired, to violate the sanctity which had previously been attached by primary election managers to the certificate of inspectors, by excluding several delegations holding such certificates who were supposed to be of independent views, and admitting in their places other persons more likely to be subservient.

The organization, of which JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., is temporary Chairman, is also tainted by the wrongful and unauthorised contrivances which have been already described. It appears to rest on substantially the same basis as the organization of which WILSON SMALL is Chairman, except that the latter has a seeming advantage in having been admitted by the lessee of Tammany Hall to the use of that building.

It is clear to the Grand Council that neither of these organizations can justly claim to be a Committee in regular succession to the Democratic Republican General Committee, of which ELIJAH F. PURDY was Chairman in the year 1842. That body was chosen by an expression of the will of the Democratic Electors, neither controlled nor falsified by inspectors appointed by the General Committee or any other central power. In all such substantiality of popular choice, the two organizations now claiming admission to Tammany Hall are entirely wanting. The formation of each is tainted by serious innovations upon and violations of the usages existing in 1842, either of which is amply sufficient to condemn it. The Grand Council is determined that neither shall be admitted to Tammany Hall.

It is painfully apparent to the Grand Council that neither of the organizations claiming the use of Tammany Hall represents the Democracy of the City of New-York. Each is principally composed of the members and partisans of a particular interest; and the effect of their strife and rivalry is the distraction of the Democracy of this City by two hostile organizations. This should not be. The great party in this City, which at the last general election breasted the storm of fanaticism and cast forty-two thousand votes for the distinguished statesman elevated by the Democracy of the nation to the highest position within their gift, should not now, at the threshold of an Administration regarded by the country as the harbinger of an era of peace and prosperity, suffer themselves to be rent into contending factions. The Democracy of this City should manifest their power and preserve their influence by a combined and solid organization, and frown down every attempt to paralyze it by internal strife and division. It was a matter of regret to disinterested Democrats that, at the last general election, divisions in our ranks were so serious that some of our local candidates in the City only received about three-quarters of the votes cast for the Democratic Electoral ticket. It was hoped that the election of the whole of our ticket would have been followed by an earnest effort to unite all the friends of Mr. BUCHANAN in an unbroken phalanx, especially as it was a glaring fact that the election of our local candidates, notwithstanding the powerful aid they received from the great and astonishing popularity of the national candidates, was secured only by the divisions of our adversaries. Conciliation might secure the union, harmony and continued triumph of the democracy. Proscriptions was certain to result in divisions and defeat. Unfortunately the promptings of wisdom and peace have been disregarded, and an extreme, reckless and persistent effort has been made to concentrate the organization and power of the democracy of this city, in the hands of a small number of men, evidently for the purpose of serving individual interests, without regard to the general welfare. Sincerely deploring the divisions now existing, in order to avert the disastrous consequences in which they must otherwise result, the Grand Council have determined to appeal to all, of whatever faction, to cease their strife and unite their energies—in a word, to every friend of the incoming administration the olive branch of peace. They do so the more readily in view of the fact that now, when no election is pending, is eminently the proper time for the work of peace and reorganization.

It cannot be denied that the sentiment of the vital necessity of a thorough reorganization of the Democratic Party in this City is universal among its members. The Grand Council feel neither competent nor authorized to perfect a proper and comprehensive system of reorganization. They can properly express their emphatic condemnation of the frauds and corruptions tainting the present organizations. It is also indisputably within their power to decide what Committees may be admitted into Tammany Hall, and, if none be entitled to admission, they may properly request the election of new Committees. The Grand Council are impelled by the necessities of the case to take this course, and in doing so they have taken care to guard the election by every guarantee of fairness and impartiality in their power. They have called upon every Democrat to unite in a primary election, to be held by inspectors in whose selection each of the contending sections may participate. By this course there will be a greater probability of securing Committees chosen by the masses of the party, and reflecting their sentiments and such Committees would be more likely to be composed of active and honest workers in the Democratic cause, to the exclusion of the mercenary strikers who have too frequently been allowed to disgrace our Committees and Conventions by their presence. It would be unjust, however, to stigmatize as of this character the mass of the Democrats who have composed our political organizations, even under the present corrupt and debasing system of primary elections. The Grand Council recognize upon each of the organizations claiming admission to Tammany Hall, men whose personal characters and political services are of undoubted worth.

In providing for the election of a new general committee the Grand Council have designed that its existence should be temporary. They desire that such committee should provide for a thorough reorganization of the Democratic Party, upon some fair, just, certain and efficient plan; and then yield its power to a new committee to be chosen under that plan. The Grand Council believe that the proper basis for the reorganization of the party is the enrollment of the active and undoubted democrats of each election district into a permanent association for the district, and the holding of primary elections by the district associations. Such associations could elect delegates to Ward committees and conventions; could elect the delegates to represent the Ward in the general committee and city and county conventions. Some such plan can be adopted which will avoid the evils and dangers of the present system; and it will be not only a patriotic duty and one vital to the success of the Democratic party, but also a matter of honor with the new general committee, to perfect such a system and put it into operation. To give effect to these views the Grand Council have adopted the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, The organization of the Democratic Party is defective and corrupt to such an extent that it has been used to accomplish fraudulent nominations and other subversions of the will of the Democratic masses. And whereas, no organization characterized by the usurpations and irregularities entering into the composition of those now contesting for supremacy, is entitled to admission into Tammany Hall, or to the confidence of upright and single-minded Democrats. And whereas, the necessities and welfare of the Democratic Party require that it should possess a strong, equitable and effective organization, therefore,

Resolved, That all the democratic republican electors of the several wards of the city of New York, who, at the last general election, voted the BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE electoral ticket, are requested to attend a primary election to be held on ——, the —— day of March next, between the hours of ——, for the choice in each ward of three delegates to the Democratic Republican General Committee, of five Delegates to the Democratic Republican Young Men's General Committee, and of a Ward Committee.

Resolved, That such primary election be held in each ward by three inspectors of election; one to be appointed by five members of the ward of the organization of which Wilson Small is chairman, or by a majority of such five members; one by the five members from the ward of the organization or which John Y. Savage, Jr., is chairman, pro tem., or by a majority of such five members, and one by a Committee of this Grand Council; and in case, in any Ward, only two Inspectors are appointed as above prescribed that the two so appointed may appoint a third Inspector.

Resolved, That the places for holding the primary election in each Ward be designated by the Inspectors for the Ward, or by a majority of them.

Resolved, That certificates of the appointment of Inspectors under the above resolutions, and of the selection of places for the primary election, be delivered to the Father of the Council, at Tammany Hall, on Monday, the 2d day of March next, at 12 o'clock M., and that a list of the Inspectors and places of the election be published by him.

Resolved, That the Inspectors of each Ward, or a majority of them, sign and deliver to the Father of the Council a certificate stating the names of the persons elected for the Ward as members of the Democratic Republican General Committee, and the Democratic Republican Young Men's General Committee and a Ward Committee.

Resolved, That it is the desire of this Grand Council, and one which they deem binding upon the General Committee to be chosen under the above resolutions, that such Committee should adopt and put into operation, a plan for the reorganization of the Democratic Party of this City, including a system of primary elections by which the preferences of the Democratic electors may be fairly expressed without the intervention of inspectors appointed by the General Committee or any other central power; that in the judgment of this Grand Council such reform can be thoroughly accomplished by the formation in each election district, of an association in which the active and undoubted Democrats of the district shall be enrolled as members; which association shall elect delegates to Ward Committees and Conventions; such Ward Committees and Conventions to elect delegates to the General Committee and City and County Conventions; and that the General Committee, as soon as such plan is perfected and put into operation, should provide for an immediate election of new General and Ward Committees, to take the places of those whose election is provided for by the above resolutions.

Resolved—That a Committee of three be appointed by the Father of the Council, who shall report to him on the 2d day of March next, at 12 M., the name of one person for each ward to act as Inspector of the Primary Election, to be held as provided for in the preceding resolutions; and that said Committee, in conjunction with the Father of the Council, fix the time for holding the said election on or before the 15th day of March next, and that three days notice of the same be given in two of the daily papers of this city.

WILLIAM D. KENNEDY,
Father of the Council.

EDWARD COOPER, Scribe pro tem.

Washington's Birthday.

Yesterday was WASHINGTON's birthday. It was not forgotten in the thanksgiving of our Church-going people, and several of the Pastors made happy and edifying reference to it. Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of the Bedford-street Baptist Church, delivered a discourse, by request, on "The Life, Character and Services of WASHINGTON." The military parade to-day, in honor of the Anniversary. The Schools are all dismissed, so that in every family where there is a school-boy it will not fail to be recognized as a holiday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TOWN TALK.

BY AN AMATEUR.

The weather we've had has been shockingly bad,
Suicidal and sad, as in London;
With a sky overhead just the color of lead,
And little of business or fun done.

Furs and mits fetch their price, so does hot rum and spice,
Let each wrap a SMITH'S TALMA about one;
For the ladies declare—"Oh, they give such an air,
That we can't bear a lover without one!"

As for me, I'm content—I have saved cent. per cent.,
By buying my clothes from SMITH BROTHERS—
For, without any chaff, they'd scarce cost more than half,
And yet last twice as long as all others!

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SEWING MACHINES.—I. M. SINGER & CO.'S Gazette, a beautiful pictorial paper, contains full and reliable information about sewing machines, and answers all questions that can be asked on the subject. All who read this paper will learn how to procure a sewing machine with which $1,000 a year, clear profit, can be made, and will be protected from being imposed upon by any of the humbug machines now before the public. I. M. SINGER & CO.'S *Gazette* will be sent gratis to all who apply by letter or otherwise.

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Our advertisement in the Dry Goods column.
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IN ORDER TO SUPPLY THE GREAT DEMAND FOR THE
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Certain Cure for Chapped Hands, Face, &c., &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S COMPOUND CAMPHOR ICE, with Glycerine, will prove a convenient, agreeable and certain remedy to prevent chapped hands. H., C. & CO.'S BALSAMIC GLYCERINE LOTION will be found very efficacious, and a most delightful toilet article. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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☞ Burnett's Kalliston and Burnett's Oriental Tooth Wash for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway.

☞ Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. 2, are earnestly requested to attend at No. 183 Bowery, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 25, at 7½ o'clock, to hear the report of the purchasing trustee. Those who have received their deeds, especially on the Hustace farm, it is hoped will be present, as the report affects them particularly. Any lots not paid for on or before that time will be sold. N. B.—The tax collector for East and Westchester will be there to receive taxes.
CORNS. A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

☞ J. W. Powell, Oculist and Aurist, attends to all diseases of the eye and ear from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M., daily, at No. 502 Broadway, and from 7 till 8 A. M., at No. 196 West 14th-st. Artificial eyes inserted without the slightest pain, and which move and look like the natural eye.

☞ Brooklyn Athenæum.—Rev. Dr. VINTON will deliver the fifteenth Lecture of the course at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24. Subject—*The Gentlewoman.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents each, may be had at the usual places.

☞ To Gentlemen—$1 to $5,000 worth of new and left off Clothing wanted.—Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive their full value, without haggling or seeking to impose on them. Call at the store, or address THOS. D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

☞ To Newspaper Publishers and Others.—ON SALE, the MAIL BOOKS of an extensive Journal, containing over 100,000 names and addresses in all the States of the Union. To be sold cheap. Address, VINDEX, this office.

☞ Dr. Alban Goldsmith, late Professor of Surgery, will resume the practice of Lithotrity, (or removing stone from the bladder without cutting,) together with all the diseases of the same region. Office No. 70 Franklin-st. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

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PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF HENRY T. ARNOLD, formerly of Derby, England. Should this meet his eye or that of any knowing his whereabouts, they would confer a great favor by informing H. ARNOLD, Derby, England, or C. C. MILLS, Van Buren Centre, N. Y. Exchange papers please notice.

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MATRIMONIAL.—MLLE. PAULINE L'ESTRANGE will upon receipt of 25 cents, or its equivalent in stamps, return to any person a correct picture of their past, present and future life from a specimen of their handwriting, together with a likeness of future wife or husband; advice in love affairs, journeys, &c. Address PAULINE L'ESTRANGE, New-York Post-Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812—ORganized Nov. 19, 1850, will assemble THIS DAY, (Monday,) the 23d inst., at head-quarters, Keen's XIVth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., in full uniform, at 10 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the beloved Father of our country, George Washington. After parade a collation.
By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly meeting, Feb. 23, at 7½ P. M., in the University. Essay by WHITEMORE ATWELL, Assistant Editor of the New-York *Evangelist* on *The Relative Obligations of Merchants and Clerks.*
EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Sec.

NOTICE.—THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE XIIth Ward Republican Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, at Farrington Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 128th-st., Harlem. A full meeting is desired, as important business will be brought before the Association. J. H. RICHARDS, Secretary.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—THE Annual Meeting for the election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held in the rooms of the Society in the Medical College, 14th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., at 7½ o'clock.
ROBT. H. BROWNNE, Secretary.

LECTURES.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN LECTURES.—THE next Lecturer for this course is Rev. R. S. STORRS, of Brooklyn. The Lecture will be given at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 24, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Sir Walter Raleigh.* Tickets 25 cents.

AT A MEETING OF THE LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, held on the 16th inst., J. Delafield, President, in the Chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Lyceum of Natural History in the City of New-York, deeply lament the loss which the friends of Science, and this Society more particularly, have sustained by the demise of Mr. W. C. REDFIELD, formerly Vice-President of the Society, for many years its esteemed associate and one of its most zealous and distinguished members.

Resolved, That the members of the Society desire to express their warmest sympathy with the family of the deceased under their present affliction; and that the President be requested to communicate a copy of the above resolutions to the family of Mr. Redfield.
ROBT. H. BROWNNE, Secretary.

ADVERTISING.—V. B. PALMER, THE AGENT, Tribune Building, receives advertisements for publication in the best city and country newspapers of all the States.

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VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Incorporated Dec. 18, 18[illegible].—A meeting of the corps will be held at Head-quarters, Military Star House, No. 63 Lispenard-st., on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of Washington. Some resolutions of an important nature will be presented for the consideration of the corps during the meeting. By order of WM. K. CHAMBERS, President. A. W. JONES, Colonel.
WM. CORNELL, Adjutant.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.—THE BANquet at the Astor House, MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., the tickets remaining are for sale at the office of the Astor House till 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. The guests and gentlemen having tickets will meet at the above hour in the ladies' parlor of the Astor House. The Committee of Arrangements will meet Saturday, 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. JAMES T. BRADY, President.
WM. E. ROBINSON, Secretary.

TAX BOOK 1857.—BOYD'S NEW-YORK CITY Tax Book now ready. It gives the names and amounts of assessment upon all persons, copartnerships and corporations in the City, real and personal estate, resident and non-resident. Price $2. Directory Agency Office, No. 15 Appleton's Buildings, No. 346 Broadway. Directories furnished.

INSTRUCTION.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—THE Bedford Female Institute, Mrs. M. ROBERTS [illegible], Principal, will be opened on the first Monday in May. This fine and commodious building is beautifully situated on a lot of ground of ten acres, affording ample facilities for recreation. The most competent teachers will be employed in every department, and the Principal will give her undivided attention to the improvement and comfort of the pupils. The Institute is under the supervision of a Board of Directors, who will spare no pains to make it one of the best in the State. Communication had by Harlem Railroad and stage with New-York City. Circulars can be obtained by applying to the Principal or Trustees, Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., and at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway.

$2 50. WRITING CLASSES—OR $20 FOR full Commercial Course of Instruction in Penmanship, Arithmetic and Double-entry Book-keeping, (time unlimited,) to fit young men for business, at MR. PAINE'S, No. 62 Bowery, New-York; No. 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Ex-Gov. King, R. I.: My son and daughters attended Col. Paine's school to my entire satisfaction. His style of writing is modern and easy.

$10.—BUSINESS WRITING.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, gives private instruction in penmanship, and removes all stiffness or trembling from every hand, so that any student may write with ease, comfort and satisfaction. Three $10 seats vacant. Book-keeping as usual. Apply this day or evening.

INSTRUCTION.—A PROFESSOR OF THE Spanish Language, having commenced a new class of only five gentlemen, will receive five more, at the rate of $10 for four months' instruction twice a week. Address A. Z., Times Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 20TH INST., A NOTE, No. 24, dated Aug. 16, 1856, drawn to my own order at 8 months, which comes due April 16–19, amounting to $618 37, and payable at the Metropolitan Bank, has this day been paid by me and lost. All persons are therefore cautioned against purchasing said note, as it will not be paid at maturity.
I. BLUMAUER, No. 85 [illegible].
New-York, Feb. 20, 1857.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 18, in going from the corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av. to 15th-st., and thence to 5th-av., a black thread lace VAIL. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same with FREDERICK FOSTER, at the American Exchange Bank, No. 50 Wall-st.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
PARAFINE RAILWAY GREASE.
ELECTRIC LAMPS.
AUSTENS, AGENTS, No. 50 [illegible].

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE. STATIONERS' HALL, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. BOWNE & HASBROUCK, PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS AND STATIONERS. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

THE WARNER PUMP,
AND WEST'S IMPROVED PUMP.
Sold by A. W. GAY & CO., No. 112 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S [illegible] CONCERT. [illegible] TUESDAY, Feb. 24. MADAME [illegible] JOHANNSEN, [illegible] ABELLA, MR. JOSEPH BURKE [illegible]

Will sing Cavatina [illegible] "Lucrezia Borgia," "God Save the Queen," [illegible] serenade "Don Pasquale."

MADAME D'ANGRI [illegible] "Dromo di Figaro," Betly and duet, Semiramis.

MADAME JOHANNSEN will sing arias "Mignon" and "Volksliad," and duet "Semiramis."

MRS. E. L. DAVENPORT will recite a celebrated English poem.

MR. JOSEPH BURKE will play a favorite violin solo.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats, $1 50 and $1. The sale of seats commences on Monday, Feb. 23, at 9 o'clock, at Breusing's, No. [illegible] Broadway, and Van Norden & King's, No. 45 Wall-st.

ORDER OF THE SALE.

[illegible] will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On [illegible] the remaining $1 50 and $1 seats. All seats unsold [illegible] had at the door during the evening.

[illegible] second Matinée at Dodworth's.

[illegible], 1 P. M., fourth children's concert at [illegible] Garden.

[illegible] first Matinée of the second series.

[illegible] evening, last concert at Niblo's Saloon.

[illegible] last Matinée of the first season.

[illegible] Friday evening, fifth concert in Brooklyn.

SECOND SERIES—THALBERG'S MATINEES.

DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 BROADWAY.

To accommodate those who were disappointed in procuring [illegible] to the first series, the management [illegible] to announce that

MR. THALBERG

will give a new series of

TWO MATINEES MUSICALES,

the first of which will take place upon THURSDAY, Feb. 26, and the second and last on TUESDAY, March 3.

The price of a Subscription Ticket has been fixed at

THREE DOLLARS EACH,

which will admit subscribers to the two Matinées. The number of subscribers has been strictly limited to

FOUR HUNDRED.

It has been thought advisable not to reserve any seats, all being, from the smallness of the room, equally desirable for hearing and seeing.

THE SALE OF THE MATINEE TICKETS [illegible] commence on Monday, Feb. 23, at Breusing's, No. [illegible] Broadway, and Van Norden & King's.

[illegible] will be taken to make these Matinées as [illegible] possible. The general arrangements, which will [illegible] in every respect to those of the former series, [illegible] under the direction of

Mr. BROWN, Sexton of Grace Church.

DAYS OF THE MATINEES AND EVENING CONCERTS:

Matinées, (first series,) Tuesday and Friday, Feb. 24 and 27.

Matinées, (second series,) Thursday, Feb. 26, Tuesday, March 3.

Evening Concerts, Tuesday and Thursday, Feb. 24 [illegible]

THALBERG'S MATINEES MUSICALES.—NEW SERIES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, AND TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

Subscription Tickets, $3 each,

(For the 2 Matinées,)

To be had at Breusing's, and Van Norden & King's.

MR. THALBERG

Will be the only performer.

SCHEME OF THE TWO MATINEES.

FIRST MATINEE.

1. Fantasia—Sonnambula .... Thalberg.
2. Andante .... Thalberg.
3. Sonata in C sharp minor .... Beethoven.
4. "Il Trovatore" (on the Alexandre organ) .... Thalberg.
5. Marche Funebre .... Chopin.
6. Etude "La Légerté" .... Thalberg.
7. Fantasia—"L'Elisir d'Amore" .... Thalberg.

SECOND MATINEE.

1. Fantasia—"Don Giovanni" .... Thalberg.
2. Tarantella .... Thalberg.
3. Adelaide (Transcription) .... Beethoven.
4. Finale—"I Puritani" (on the Alexandre organ) .... Bellini.
5. Home, Sweet Home .... Thalberg.
6. The Prayer of Moses .... Thalberg.

THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN,

With pedals and knee attachment, has been expressly manufactured for Mr. Thalberg by Alexandre & Son, in Paris.

THALBERG'S SECOND MATINEE

TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 2 precisely.

Doors open precisely at 1½.

CARD TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.

The management earnestly requests the subscribers to bear in mind that by opening the doors before the stipulated time it would commit an act of injustice to those who, arriving at the precise hour, would find the best seats already taken. By not coming before 1½ they will save the management much embarrassment, and to themselves the unpleasantness of being kept waiting.

NOTICE.

The arrangements of the room will always be the same, only the passages will be wider, so that the waiters may freely pass in and out in handing round the lunch, which will be regularly served after Mr. THALBERG's third piece.

Mr. BROWN will be happy to attend to any wishes of the ladies.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

REAPPEARANCE OF

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23,

When will be given Donizetti's Opera,

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

[illegible] performed for the only time during the season.

LUCIA .... Madame CORA DE WILHORST

(after her appearance since her recent severe indisposition.)

[illegible] ... Sig. Tiberini | Ashton ... Sig. Morelli

[illegible] ... Sig. Arnoldi | Raymond ... Sig. Barilli

Director and Conductor .... MAURICE STRAKOSCH.

Parquet, Dress Circle, First Tier $1

Reserved Seats, 50c. extra. | Amphitheatre .... 25c.

Family Circle .... 50c. | Private Boxes, from $8 to $10

[illegible] for Twelve Nights, including reserved [illegible]

The Box-Offices for securing seats will be open daily from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M. at the Academy of Music; BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway; HALL & SON'S, No. [illegible] Broadway, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. [illegible] Wall-st. Opera commences at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Reappearance of

MADAME CORA DE WILHORST,

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23.

The Box Office for securing seats is now open at the Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.—TO THE SEASON SUBSCRIBERS.—The Box office at the Academy of Music is now open for another Subscription Season of 12 nights. Subscription for [illegible] Balcony and Parquet, for 12 nights, including [illegible] of seats, $12.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

MONDAY and TUESDAY—The Manager is satisfied that he [illegible] CANNOT DO BETTER [illegible] the excellent pieces, as follows,

AND THE PUBLIC CANNOT DO BETTER

than secure seats and tickets to witness them:

The comedy of THE FOUR PHANTOMS.

The burlesque of the new CAMILLE.

The comic Ballet Divertissement.

GREAT HIT OF THE NEW CAMILLE.

Mr. Burton as Camille; Mr. Brougham as The Author. Miss Polly Marshall as Armand.

Mr. Mark Smith as the Governor of Coney Island.

The new comedy, in three acts, highly successful, of

THE FOUR PHANTOMS;

Or, THE LEGEND OF ST. MARK.

Mrs. A. Plunkett as Lady Rush.

Mrs. C. Fisher, Miss P. Marshall, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. Moore.

Brougham and Burton as the Irishman and Cockney.

Also, the new Comic Ballet of

THE ECCENTRIC LOVERS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

E. A. MARSHALL .... Lessee.

W. R. BLAKE .... Stage Manager.

UNEQUALED CONCENTRATION OF TALENT.

TRAGEDY AND COMEDY

alternately presented with distribution of characters, embracing the

MOST EMINENT ARTISTS

in the United States.

Monday Evening—Mr. FORREST as RICHLIEU.

Tuesday Evening—Mr. H. Placide, Mr. Blake and great comedy combination.

Wednesday Evening—Mr. FORREST as OTHELLO.

Thursday Evening—Grand comedy night.

Friday Evening—Mr. FORREST as ROLLA.

Saturday Evening—Mr. H. PLACIDE'S benefit.

Favorite farces will be given nightly.

Performance to begin with the Overture at 7 o'clock precisely.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 BROADWAY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Miss Laura Keene .... Sole Lessee and Directress.

CHANGE OF TIME.—Doors open at 6¼; commence at 7¼.

GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION.

On MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1857,

the great dramatic poem, by Goethe, produced with Spohr's music, new scenery, wardrobe, properties and splendid stage effects, entitled

FAUST AND MAGUERITE.

Supported by Messrs. Jordan, C. Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Lingham, Alleyne, Hayes, Reeve, Harcourt, Carpenter, Benson, McDouall, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Miss Alleyne, Miss Howell, Mrs. Attwood and Miss Laura Keene.

To conclude with—

FIRST NIGHT.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE MANAGER, WILLIAM E. BURTON,

Respectfully announces that his first Benefit in his new Theatre will take place

ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEB. 24,

When will be played the good old favorite Comedy,

DOMBEY AND SON.

When Mr. Brougham has kindly consented to appear in the two characters originally supported by him.

Captain Cuttle .... Mr. Burton

Major Joe Bagstock .... Mr. Brougham

Jack Bunsby .... Mr. Brougham

Mrs. Skewton .. Mrs. Hughes | Dombey ..... Mr. C. Fisher

Mr. Toots ..... Mr. Setchell | Susan ..... Miss P. Marshall

To conclude with a favorite farce.

Box book now open, and seats may be secured.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

On Monday, the 23d, and Tuesday, the 24th,

MISS MATILDA HERON

will appear as

MEDEA.

Wednesday—As CAMILLE.

On Monday evening the tragedy will be preceded by a new comedietta, written for this theatre, and entitled

WAITING FOR FUNDS.

In which Mr. George Holland, Mr. Sothern and Mrs. Allen will appear.

Favorite afterpieces each evening. The public are respectfully urged to secure their seats early in advance.

ARNHOLD, THE BEARDED BOY, OR THE [illegible] in miniature, is now on exhibition at No. 327 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. This wonderful boy is only three years old, weighs one hundred [illegible] pounds, has a beard, whiskers and mustache, and nearly [illegible] whole body covered with hair. Admittance 12 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] BROOKLYN ATHENAEUM. THALBERG'S CONCERTS. [illegible] Feb. 25.

The Management have the honor to announce that (by permission of Maurice Strakosch, Esq.) arrangements have been made with

Mlle. TERESA PARODI and

Madame PATTI STRAKOSCH,

who will appear, on this occasion only, in conjunction with

Mr. THALBERG,

Madame D'ANGRI,

Madame JOHANNSEN, Mr. BURKE.

Conductor .... Sig. Abella.

THE SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES

Wednesday, Feb. 25, at ROSE'S Bookstore; SANDFORD'S Music Store, and VAN NORDEN & KING'S.

On Wednesday and Thursday will be sold the $1 50 reserved seats only. On Friday, the $1 and remaining $1 50 seats, and in the evening at the door. Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

NEW HALL, No. 585 BROADWAY.

Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, and every evening this week, the successful piece entitled

HONOR TO DR. KANE;

Or, "AFFAIRS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS."

Preceding which

NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

On FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, Benefit of FREEMAN S. PAYNE and JOHN CANNON.

PERHAM'S SEVEN MILE MIRROR.

OPEN EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

AT CHINESE ROOMS, NO. 539 BROADWAY.

Perham's Gift Tickets, $1 each, admit four persons to the entertainment.

The beautiful Gift Lady, in Perham's Fourth Gift Enterprise, will be introduced to the audience this afternoon and evening, at the exhibition of the Seven Mile Mirror, by EX-ALDERMAN J. H. BRIGGS,

Who has been appointed to perform that ceremony.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—THE management announce for THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, the mysterious and powerfully effective French drama, entitled EUSTACHE; the POSES TORTEUSES of the marvellous artist from Arabia; Dances by the infant danseuse, only 2½ years old. AFTERNOON, at 3—The DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Songs, Dances, and the POSES TORTEUSES of the Asri-Cheriff. An entirely new Drama, just received in MS. from London, will be produced on MONDAY, March 2. The Living Phantom, Living Serpents, Happy Family, and all the other curiosities, may be seen by the curious. Admission 25 cents; children under 10, 12½ cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cts.; Private Boxes $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 23, the entertainments will commence with the local drama of

EXCELSIOR; OR, LIFE'S STRUGGLES.

Preston Perry, J. H. Allen; Willie Grant, Mrs. Nichols.

To be followed by the favorite pantomime of

RED GNOME.

To conclude with the drama entitled

THE TOKEN.

AMERICAN THEATRE, CHAMBERS-Street, (late Burton's.)—Managers, E. L. Davenport & H. Watkins. Prices—Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Parquet, 25 cts.; Upper Circle, 12 cts.; Seats in Private Boxes, $1. MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, the entertainments will commence with an ALLEGORICAL TABLEAU.

After which the Comedy of

FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

To conclude with an original national Drama,

OUR COUNTRY'S SINEWS.

THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE.—The fourth of the 7th season, (37th concert,) at Dodworth's, on TUESDAY, 24th inst. Mlle. M. DE ROODE, and Mr. H. C. TIMM will assist Mr. EISFELD'S Quartette Party.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open to the Public, and contains many things curious and wonderful. The statuary alone is worth the price of admission.

THE PALMER MARBLES.—STATUE OF Indian Girl and eleven other pieces of Sculpture, at No. 548 Broadway. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admittance 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AN EXPERIenced woman as thorough cook and laundress, understands her business well, is neat and obliging, and has the highest City references; also, for an experienced English Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, and an experienced Irish Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and child's nurse; will be found a girl of good manners and kind disposition; would not object to do the housework of a private family. Apply at MANNING'S, No. 16 Tillary-st, 5th door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GENTEEL girls, with excellent City references; one as cook, a most excellent baker, understands meats and poultry, will assist with the washing and ironing in good style; wages $8; the other as waitress in all its branches, or as regular chambermaid, does fine washing if required; has no objection to a respectable boarding-house; wages $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A REtail drug store, by a young man who is a college graduate; has studied medicine a little; has a good knowledge of Chemistry, and has had some experience in the business; no objections to going in the country. Address E. L. *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, for a girl who has lived five years where she is at present; also by a middle-aged woman, who lives in the same family; a place to do light work or mind children. Can be seen at any time at No. 512 Broome-st. Recommendations of the highest order.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by an American widow lady, in a good family—a widower's preferred—is fond of children, and should like to have entire charge. Can give the best of city reference. Address Mrs. T. H. M., *Times* office, for one week.

A LADY OF UNEXCEPTIONABLE CHARACTER, good education, pleasant address, accustomed to the best society, wishes to make an engagement with a lady of wealth and refinement, (Southern preferred,) a companion, either traveling or otherwise; or would act a governess to one or two children of an excellent family. Address Miss N. C. P., No. 155 West 20th-st., New-York City, stating particulars.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS A GOOD COOK, and to wash and iron; as chambermaid and waiter; *as an experienced nurse and seamstress; as chambermaid* and laundress, and as seamstress and chambermaid, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GLASS ENGRAVER; ONE WHO is accustomed to engraving druggists' and perfumers' ware preferred. Apply to ANDREW ROSS, No. 129 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A MAN IN AN ALE STORE, COMPEtent to keep a set of books by single entry if required. A married man may address (with references) BREWER, *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT WOMEN, ONE as cook, washer and ironer, and one as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 3 Strong-place, corner of Harrison-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A BUSINESS OFFICE A BOY about 16 years old; one that can reside with his parents preferred. Address in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 2,583 Post-Office.

WANTED—AT NO. 1 ST. JOHN'S LANE, A BOY, not over 16 years of age, to learn the sash maker's trade. M. R. BERRY.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF ABOUT 18 years, in a foreign commission house, who writes well and knows French. Addres M. O. S., at this office.

CHILDREN'S NURSE WANTED.—AN EXcellent woman wanted to take charge of a family of good children under the direction of the mother. The best references will be required. Address Box No. 3,366 Post-Office.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—AT THE COMMERCIAL INSTItute, No. 111 2d-st., a French gentleman of correct habits and a good education, to attend a few boarding pupils on every evening of the week, excepting on Saturday and Sunday, when his services are required for a longer time. Any one expecting more than board, lodging and washing as a compensation for his services, need not apply. Applications will be received between 9 A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

GOVERNESS.—A PARISIAN LADY WISHES for an engagement as visiting governess, or in exchange of partial board, for lessons in languages and music. The lady is competent to give instruction in French, German, English, vocal and instrumental music, with the usual branches of a good English education. Best of reference. D. A. S. *Times* office.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a large well-furnished front room and bedroom adjoining, (on second or third floor,) with all the modern improvements; location above 20th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs.; will be permanent if suited. Private family preferred. References given and required. Address A. S., Jr., Box No. 4,692 Post-Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—IN A respectable private family, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 23 Willow-st. References exchanged.

NO. 3 MONROE-STREET.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board, to single gentlemen, at No. 3 Monroe-st., near Catharine.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—M. LEVETT'S NEW and improved atmospheric pressure plates for Artificial Teeth are remarkable for their increased adhesion and power of mastication—are infinitely superior to the ordinary suction plate—are well adapted for the continuous gum if desired. Those wearing or requiring Artificial Teeth, find it much to their advantage to examine this great improvement before engaging elsewhere. Teeth removed by Branch's patent benumbing apparatus, and every useful improvement of the day. M. LEVETT, Dentist, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway, established 1835.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH WITHOUT METAL PLATE OR CLASPS.—Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND, dentist, of Broadway, No. 651, invites the public to call and examine his mode of inserting the same, which prevents the bitter taste and nervous irritation which metal or porcelain unavoidably causes.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST CLASS THREE-story and basement brick houses, corner of South 9th and 6th sts., Williamsburgh, fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete in every respect. [illegible] been long occupied [illegible] genteel families [illegible] for a physician, [illegible] brick house, No. 139 South 6th-st., and a [illegible] in rear of same. [illegible] from Peck-slip ferry [illegible] than five minutes walk from all the ferries. Also, twenty lots on South 9th-st., and money loaned to any person desirous of building first-class houses. The above property will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms. Inquire of J. V. MEEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOLLOWING property, situated in the town of Westport, Conn., a short distance from the Depôt of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, viz.: A pleasant house, with fine yard, garden, fruit trees, with or without a barn, and four acres of land adjoining; also, a house [illegible] with or without two barns, and fifty acres of land adjoining; also, a pleasant modern-built house, with [illegible] and [illegible] trees, &c., with or without a barn, and fifty acres of land adjoining. For further particulars, apply to THEODORE HAMES, Esq., Nos. 26 and 27 Park-row, or to D. M. MASON, Westport, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-Class Dwelling-House, containing 15 rooms, lot 25x100 feet, delightfully situated in 14th-st., between Union Square and 5th-av., with the lease of twenty years and covenant of renewal. A modern built, convenient House or Cottage, suitable for a small family, with one or two acres of ground attached, near to a Depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and south of Yonkers, would be taken in part payment, the balance in Bond and Mortgage. Address, with full particulars, M. D. B., Box 1241, Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, SITUated at North Orange, New-Jersey, within five minutes' walk of Morris and Essex Railroad Depot. This property consists of two acres of ground, with a handsome new double house on it. To any person doing business in the city who wishes to reside in the country, this is a rare chance. Price $10,000; a large portion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars inquire of JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.

FOR SALE, AT RYE-NECK—A COUNTRY residence, with outbuildings, &c. The grounds contain from three to four acres; are handsomely laid out and well stocked with all kinds of fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. It is near Long Island Sound, and ten minutes' walk of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brick house and lot No. 68 South 9th-st., Williamsburg. The house is modern finish, and replete with every convenience, gas, &c., a few minutes' walk from Peck-slip and Division-av. ferries; desirable neighborhood. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to HEMMENWAY & BEVERIDGE, Wall-st. Ferry, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT DOBB'S FERRY —Commanding a fine view of the Hudson River, containing one third of an acre. The house is a cottage, built of brick, new and in first-rate order, with stable, &c. Good water—having a good cistern and spring. Inquire of JOHN J. STORM, Dobb's Ferry, or WILLIAM BARBER, No 58 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY SITuate on the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 125th-st., consisting of two lots in fee occupied by two brick houses, and two lease lots on which are sheds and stabling, a fit appendage to a public house. Part of the money may remain on mortgage; terms reasonable. Apply to R. W. LOOKE, No. 59 Whitehall-st.

FOR SALE—$1,700.—ONLY $600 WANTED down, Brooklyn, a fine two-story frame-house, extension kitchen, large woodhouse, full lot, Spencer-st., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., first door from Willoughby, access by Myrtle-av. cars, 15 minutes' walk from Peck-slip Ferry. LIPPIATT & SCHUREMAN, No. 290 Broadway, Engravers.

FOR SALE—NO. 55 WEST WASHINGTON-place. Lot runs through to 4th-st.; stable on 4th-st.; two-story basement and attic; gas, baths, water-closets and everything complete. To be seen on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 10 till 2 o'clock, or inquire at No. 30 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER. Lowest price $8,000; $5,000 can remain on mortgage, if wanted.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house and lot, No. 607 Houston-st.; (size of lot 20x25 feet); has all the modern improvements, viz.: hot and cold water baths, water closets, wash basins and tubs, range, gas, &c.; recently painted, and in good order. For terms, apply to HENRY DEMAREST, No. 607 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A FIRST-CLASS three-story attic, basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling house, situate No. 395 Bridge-st., with modern improvements. Also, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, No. 78 Laurence-st., will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 285 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—NO. 251 WEST 31ST-ST., a new three-story, basement and counter cellar, first-class house, brown-stone basement and stoop, with all the modern improvements. Price only $6,800, and $4,200 can remain. Apply to J. VAN WAGNER, No. 158 West 42d-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY and basement, high stoop, Philadelphia-brick house, No. 158 West 24th-st.; house 20x50, lot 20x100; built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements; price $8,000.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, 60 feet deep, and in a first-class neighborhood, between Broadway and 6th-av., in 27th-st., in a row of four new houses. Inquire of WM. RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot, (in fee,) at No. 124 Amity-st., near Sixth-av. House 25 feet by 32; lot 80 feet deep. Terms moderate. Title indisputable. Apply on the premises, or at No. 166 Fulton-st. RICHARD S. BRINKERHOFF.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, four stories high, with basement and under-cellar, 25x56, with piazzas in the rear, situated 112 Lexington-av., built in best manner, with all modern improvements. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A FINE HOUSE, NO. 209 West 31st st.; has all modern improvements, including chandelier and gas-fixtures throughout; will be put in perfect order. J. W. OGDEN, No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—FIFTY acres of land on the south side; one of the handsomest locations on the Island for residences; would be sold together, or divided. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON AND near Washington, Union, Stuyvesant and Madison Squares; also, houses in every variety of style and location, from $5,000 to $35,000. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE TWO-STORY BRICK house and lot No. 109 Attorney-st., near Rivington. Contains gas, bath, range, heater, &c., &c. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE 3-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house No. 269 West 18th-st., near the 9th-av. House 20, 6x40; lot, 92 feet. It contains all the modern improvements, and has recently been put in complete order.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW SMALL THREE-story buildings, with modern improvements, on reasonable terms, corner of 2d-av. and 19th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT PORT-CHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A very desirable modern-built two-story house, with about half an acre of land, well laid out with fruit trees, grape, raspberry and blackberry vines, and ornamental shrubs. A barn at convenient distance, with more land, will be sold with the house, if wanted. To be sold low, if applied for soon. For particulars, inquire of AGUR PIXLEY, on the premises; or, to WM. A. PIXLEY, No. 188 Pearl-st., New-York.

LEASEHOLD PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The 3-story brick house No. 132 Monroe-st., near Rutgers-place. House has hot and cold water throughout, bath and gas on four floors, is in perfect order, convenient to East Broadway stages, and in a good neighborhood. Will be sold low, as the owner is going to the country. Apply on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN (GOWANUS CANAL) PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Sixty-nine lots, all lying together, between Smith-st. and the Canal, and on 5th, 6th and 7th-sts., and having a front on the Canal of 550 feet. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, and for lumber, lath, lime, brick or coal yards, and will be sold in parcels to suit, and some facilities given. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., N. Y.

$5,500.—FOR SALE—A SMALL THREE-story house and lot, on the north side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—the centre house of three brick houses, with all the modern improvements. $3,000 can remain on mortgage for three years—balance cash. Apply to W. H. PHILLIP, at Rendell & Fairchild's, No. 132 William-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL brick Church in Sullivan-st., between Prince and Houston sts., in good repair. For sale with or without the furniture and organ. Apply to E. W. PAGE, No. 29 West-st., or to V. ELLIOTT, No. 201 Washington-st.

COTTAGE AND SIX BUILDING LOTS, ON 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale cheap, or will be exchanged for improved property in New-York or Brooklyn. Address J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THE ENGLISH BASEment house and lot No. 289 West 20th-st., (opposite the Episcopal Seminary,) papered and painted throughout, and with all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, &c., if desired; lot 16 feet 8 by 91 feet 3 inches. Apply to FRANCIS HOWLAND, No. 110 Broadway, room No. 4.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN, LATE WILLIAMSBURG.—The two-story and high basement house with sub-cellar, built in the best manner by day's work, situated No. 36 South 2d-st., near 4th. For terms apply at the house.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN 4TH-ST., BETWEEN Avenues C and D, pleasantly located; title perfect; terms easy. Will be sold cheap. Apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON CARROLL-STREET, BROOKLYN—Brown-stone front, with modern improvements, built for the present occupant. For terms, &c., apply to J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 112 Division-st., near Allen-st. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$6,500.—FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY English basement dwelling in 23d-st., near 2d-av., has all the modern improvements. ABBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

$2,500.—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE in STOCKBRIDGE, MASS., with garden, barn and ice-house. Apply to J. R. DEY, Esq., No. 60 Courtland-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Two 3-story brick houses on the south side of [illegible]-st., between Clinton and Henry sts. They will contain [illegible] suitable for the most [illegible]. The fronts are Philadelphia brick, [illegible]. The location is the most healthy, popular and convenient in Brooklyn, being but 5 minutes' walk from the City Hall, and but one block from Fulton and Flatbush avs. The houses will be in all respects substantially built, and well finished. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York, or between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. on the premises.

THREE COTTAGES FOR SALE AT IRVINGTON, on the Hudson River, with about 2½ acres [illegible], coach-house, &c., to each. The houses are entirely new, are built in the best manner, and are complete in all respects, having fine marble mantels, range, hot and cold-water baths, &c. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and are planted with evergreens and a great variety of other trees. The situation is unsurpassed for beauty and convenience, having a commanding view of the river, Highlands, Palisades, &c., and being only about five minutes' ride from the station and 1¼ to 1½ hours from the City. Price $12,000, a portion of which may remain on bond and mortgage, if desired. The plans of the houses and grounds may be seen by calling on THEO. McNAMEE, No. 112 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE NEW FOUR-STORY buildings Nos. 205, 207 and 209 (new) Canal-st., well calculated for wholesale or retail jobbing business.

The large three-story dwelling and store No. 303 Grand-st., corner of Mott-st. A fine situation for a dry goods store.

The four new three-story and high basement houses Nos. 34, 36, 38 and 40 West 36th-st., finished with all the modern conveniences. Possession 1st of April.

The third floor of building corner Bowery and Division-st. Lighted by 26 windows, and fronting Chatham-square; well adapted for trade or light mechanical business.

The comfortable two-story brick dwelling No. 21 Hubert-st., near St. John's Park.

Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner of Bowery.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE NEW FOUR-story brick buildings (25x60) on west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; will be finished with marble mantels, gas, bath rooms, &c. The stores will be rented with back rooms adjoining and finished basements, and the dwelling part in floors, to respectable families. For plans and full particulars, apply to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st., from 12 to 2.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF A MODERN built, 3 story house in West 29th-st., near 8th-av., consisting of three rooms on the first floor, two on the third, kitchen, part of sub-cellar, with privilege in bath-room for bathing, and in laundry for washing. Only a small, quiet family without children can be accommodated. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to J. J. ENNIS, No. 24 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 1 RUTGERS-PLACE, (CORner of Jefferson and Monroe streets;) parlors furnished with velvet carpets and curtains, oil-cloths and stair-carpets in the halls; house contains twenty-one rooms, beside bath-room and an under kitchen; gas throughout. The owner will be at the house Tuesdays and Thursdays, from 10 to 1 o'clock, when it may be seen. Reference required.

TO LET—AT NO. 37 RUTGERS-ST., ELEGANT apartments with all the latest improvements, very desirable for a gentleman in business down town; situation healthy and rent moderate. Carpets, &c., will be sold if required. Apply on the premises, from 3 to 5 P. M. References exchanged.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY—THE first-class three-story and basement house No. 234 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity, in the vicinity of Washington-square; hot and cold water, bath, and gas with fixtures throughout. For terms, &c., apply at No. 231 Thompson-st. JOHN CULYER.

TO LET FROM MAY 1—THE NEW FIVE-story and basement brick building, 30x80, in the rear of Nos. 43 and 45 Centre-st., suitable for printers or manufacturers, well lighted, with vaults in the basement, and cartway from the street. For plans, terms, &c., apply to S. B. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN A BRICK BUILDING, two lofts, 23 by 64 feet, with two entrances and two hoistways; may be divided into four shops, 23 by 32 feet, with windows and good light all around. Saw mill, mahogany and lumber close by. Inquire on the premises, No. 350 Madison-st., or No. 75 Wall-st. WM. WINTERTON.

TO LET—THE PROPERTY No. 288 THIRD-av., near 21st-st., consisting of basement, 2 stores (now occupied as a clothing and Cigar store,) and dwelling above the stores; also 2 3-story brick houses on 46th-st., near 3d-av., $375; also, the store and rooms above on 3d-av., first house above 53d-st. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.

TO LET—THE STORES NOS. 175 AND 177 ATlantic-st., South Brooklyn. These stores are in the Athenaeum Building, and are very desirable for dry goods or fancy goods; also, rooms on the second floor of the same building, suitable for literary and other societies. Rents moderate. Apply to the Librarian of the Institution.

TO LET AT HARLEM—TWO FOUR-STORY brick stores, well located for first-class groceries. A house with large garden, on 3d-av., a brick house with stable, also neat houses, at rents from $150 to $350 per year. Also for sale, houses from $800 to $4,500. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., cor. 123d-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE—A HOUSE beautifully furnished, on the south side of Gramercy-park, will be let for one, two or more years, with all or a part of the furniture. For terms, apply at Gramercy-park House, Room No. 158.

TO LET FROM THE 1ST OF MARCH—The first class two-story and attic house No. 70 Christopher-st., in excellent condition, containing the modern improvements and gas-fixtures. Annual rent $750. A part of the furniture for sale.

TO LET—THE FOUNDRY IN THE VILLAGE of Peekskill, Westchester County, known as the Peekskill Foundry. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or at No. 210 Water-st., New-York. F. P. FLAGLER.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with all the modern improvements, No. 31 Summit-st., South Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from Hamilton-av. ferry. Neighborhood respectable and healthy. Inquire at MARSH & CO.'S, No 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS SUITE OFFICES now occupied by the Firemen's Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st., corner of Hanover-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses Nos. 18 and 20 50th-st., near 5th-av. Rent $800. Inquire at No. 24 50th-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 483 Broome-st., second door from Broadway. Apply to WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—SEVERAL VERY GOOD OFFICES IN the superior fire-proof building, corner of Wall and Pearl sts. Inquire at the Seamen's Bank for Savings.

TO LET—STORE, NO. 38 MAIDEN-LANE, NEAR Nassau-st. Inquire of ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—TO LET OR LEASE, a very commodious house, containing thirteen bedrooms, two parlors, library, dining-room, breakfast-room, and every convenience for a large family; bath-room, water-closet, &c.; hot and cold water to second story; with twenty acres of land, situated in the village of Flatbush, in a perfectly healthy locality, free from fever and ague or such like diseases; is about quarter of a mile east of the King's County Buildings. Presuming no person will take it without first seeing it, those wishing such a residence apply to LYDDON & YENNI, 36 South-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—From 1st of May next, the owner residing in Europe. The brown-stone front house situate in the vicinity of Gramercy Park, No. 96 East 19th-st., large and handsomely furnished.

Also, the upper part of the building known as No. 751 Broadway.

Also, the store basement of said building.

Also, the large brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET, WITH THE FURNITURE AND RENT BOARDED OUT.—The advertiser would rent his country seat to an acceptable party, and would consider the board of his family (three persons) an equivalent for the rent. His place is one of the most desirable on the Hudson. Distance from New-York a little over one hour. Address L. H. C., office of this paper.

HOUSES TO LET.—NEW HOUSES ON 33D-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—rent $600. Also, a large house on Houston-st., near Broadway—$1,500. Also, on 4th-st.—$1,050. Also, a superior new English basement house on Lexington-av.—$1,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., 8 to 10 A. M.

YONKERS—YONKERS—TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease, the large new four-story brick building, fronting on the river and near the Hudson Railroad Depot, steamboat and sloop landing, at Yonkers; is strongly built and well lighted. Apply to L. A. GOUDE, over Post Office, opposite, or of H. T. DEVOE, No. 290 West-st., New York.

IN BROADWAY—A LEASE OF ABOUT 10 years of a building, about 28 feet front by 180 feet deep, between Franklin and Canal sts., with two fronts, at a reasonable rent, to let or for sale. For particulars, inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house No. 43 Bond-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 43 Bond-st., or of ST. CLAIR SMITH, No. 65 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET—SEVERAL DESIRABLE Offices in the Commonwealth Bank building, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

STORE TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, fronting on both Astor-place and 4th-av., a desirable location. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, with every convenience, and in a desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, very desirable. Apply in the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET.—HOUSE, barn and carriage-house, with about 4 acres of land, beautifully located about ¾ mile from William's Bridge, near the Harlem Railroad. Inquire No. 42 Chatham-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS—ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FARMS FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE.—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT and farm for sale, within an hour of New-York, about 3½ miles from Newark, on the road to Elizabethtown, adjoining Prof. J. J. MAPES'. The farm consists of [illegible] acres, [illegible] with every variety of fruit trees and vines, of all the rarest and most delicious kinds. [illegible] consist of fine-[illegible] timber, and woods, apple and peach orchards, with [illegible] a full supply of pure spring water, having hydraulic rams for furnishing and for carrying the water over every part of the buildings; and also of creek and salt meadow [illegible].

The buildings consist of a large and elegant Swiss cottage house, with wings and library attached, dining-room and kitchen in the rear, together with bath-rooms, closets and all conveniences of the kind, with out-buildings, consisting of 2 farm-houses in good order, 2 large barns, [illegible], carriage-house, cow-house and coal-house, &c., all in good order, well stocked with ice, and ice-house, all in good order.

The grounds are beautifully laid out with rare flowers, shrubbery, &c. The residence stands on high ground, commanding an extensive view, comprehending New-York Bay, Staten Island, New-York City, Newark, &c. Price $[illegible].

The house and 10 acres, with garden and lawn, will be sold for $[illegible].

Property in the vicinity is rapidly rising in value, and this offers an elegant residence to any one who can afford it, as well as a profitable investment.

For further particulars, apply to ALBERT PALMER, or to J. HUNTINGDON, No. 132 William-st., New-York, or to S. R. ELLING, No. 25 Walnut-st., Newark, N. J.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—SITUATED ON A beautiful bay on Long Island, nearly surrounded by water, containing about fifteen acres. The improvements are a dwelling-house, laundry and out-houses, stable, boat-house, hennery and buildings thereto, gardener's cottage, &c. The grounds are laid out with gravel roads and walks, ornamented with trees and shrubbery, lawns and orchards of all kinds of fruit, all under high cultivation. The house is nearly new, and is built in the best manner by day's work, and furnished with elegance and with all the modern improvements. The stable contains carriage-horses, draft-horses and saddle-horses; also, close and open carriages, buggies, carts, wagons, harness, &c. There are also belonging to the place a fast sailing yacht, boats, fishing and shooting gear, agricultural and gardening tools, stock of all kinds, and in fact everything complete in every department for a gentleman's residence. A fine bay for sailing, with an abundance of fishing and shooting. One of the most healthy places in the country, and free from all annoyances, such as mosquitoes, &c. Railroad within half a mile. Will be sold low for cash and improved City property. For further particulars, apply at No. 14 Wall-st., Room No. 17.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY ON the Harlem Railroad, about twenty miles from the city, consisting of eighty acres of land, on which are a large stone mansion, in perfect order, and pleasantly situated; large stable, carriage-house, and other out-buildings; two small dwelling-houses, with excellent garden and plenty of trees and shrubbery; a valuable marble bed, good water-power, with two dams and several small buildings, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Situation one of the healthiest in the State. Price for the whole, $25,000, or it would be sold in two parcels, one of which would constitute a beautiful country seat, and the other a manufacturing property, possessing rare advantages. First-class houses or good vacant lots in this city would be taken in exchange. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP, AND TERMS EASY.—A farm of 55 acres, at New-Lotts, 7 miles from the Fulton Ferry, 1½ miles from the junction of Fulton and Division avs., ¾ mile from Cypress Hills Dépôt, 15 minutes by the cars, 80 rods from a public landing; good boating, fishing and gunning; farm is about 2 miles from the City limits, is well watered, and a good garden or dairy farm; extremely healthy and desirable. Will be sold at a sacrifice, as the owner is leaving the country. Inquire of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn; or of A. SARGENT, No. 15 Wall-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY residence, 2½ miles from Elmira, N. Y., on the Southport plankroad, within ½ mile of the Williamsport and Elmira, and 3 miles of the New-York and Erie Railroads, with a large new modern frame-house finished in superior order, barn, tenant and carriage houses, an old and young orchard, fruit trees and shrubbery of all descriptions. Location, climate, &c. unexceptionable. Cash price $12,000. A view of the buildings, &c., can be seen by calling on J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—OF A FINE FARM NEAR Smithtown, Long Island, containing 161 acres; half in the highest state of cultivation, balance timber; new dwelling, 30x36, with marble mantels, &c. wing with dining-room, kitchen and bedrooms. Large barn, wagon house, granary and sheds for 30 cattle; ice-house, &c. Is well watered and has a great variety of fine fruit and a thrifty locust grove. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT, AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—Ten acres, with fine roomy mansion, 40x40, wings 30x22 and 20x22, Verandahs on three sides; beautiful lawn and ornamental grounds; great variety of fine fruit; choice flowers and shrubbery, green house, hay, poultry and carriage houses, fine brook, splendid views; ¾ mile from depôt, and near the centre of the City. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In the village of Moriches, L. I., containing 100 acres of land with good house and out buildings. J. RAYMOND JONES, No. 106 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE COUNTRY SEAT AT Stamford, Conn., and 45 or 71 acres of first-rate land. It is beautifully situated in the village of Stamford. Cons. Will be sold much less than its value. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 62 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED 1¼ MILES from the Chestnut-st. Depot, Newark, N. J., containing 24 acres, 5 of which is a fine wood lot, balance very productive. For particulars, apply at No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FARM WANTED—IN EXCHANGE FOR STOCK in a valuable gold mine in Virginia, a small farm in good cultivation of 10 to 15 acres, within two hours from New-York, near the Hudson River or in New-Jersey. Must have a good house and barn. Address W. H. L., Box No. 1,919 Post-Office, New-York, with a description and the price.

TO RENT OR LEASE—A FARM OF ONE hundred acres, within eight miles of Washington. For particulars apply to JNO. H. McCUTCHEN, Washington, D. C.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FULL THREE-story house, with all the modern improvements, (worth about $13,000,) between 4th and 6th avs., 15th and 35th sts. Payable $10,000 in good 12 per cent. dividend-paying stock—balance cash. Address HOUSE PURCHASER, at office of this paper.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—BY a private family, without children, a commodious, airy, brick dwelling, in a respectable neighborhood, free from nuisances. Possession desired between now and the 1st of May. Address, with particulars, L. T., Box No. 2,729 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE OR COTTAGE with flower garden, stables, &c., handsomely located in some pleasant town on Hudson River, within 30 miles of the City. Possession desired early in March. Address H. M. HUMPHREY, Bank of New-York.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—IN A CONVENient location, not higher than 27th-st.; East side preferred; rent between $500 and $600. Apply to C. F., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FULL THREE-STORY MODERN house, between 20th and 35th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Rent not over $600, on 3 to 5 years. Possession 1st May. Address J. G., box No. 864 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, apply at the Office on the premises.

STEADY POWER—IN THE DEPOT BUILDing corner of Elm and Franklin sts., one square from Broadway. Croton water, gas, water-closets and every convenience. Inquire of T. BENNETT, on the premises. Heated by steam-pipes.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—Near Broadway, at low rates. Also, a store on Canal-st., running through to Walker-st., by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 490 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE.

FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York.

KEMEYS & SAMPSON'S

IRON AND STEEL WAREHOUSE,

No. 279 Washington-st.,

between Chamber and Warren, New-York,

Offer at lowest market rates,

Bar and Bundle Iron and Steel of all descriptions.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1857.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all persons who require to be VACCINATED will be attended to promptly, without charge, by application at either of the Dispensaries, where Physicians are constantly in attendance; and it is recommended that all who have not been Vaccinated, should avail themselves immediately of the opportunity thus offered.

The New-York Dispensary is located at the corner of Centre and White sts.

The Eastern Dispensary, in Ludlow-st., in the rear of Essex Market.

The Northern Dispensary is located corner of Waverley-place and Christopher-st.

The Demilt Dispensary is located at No. 371 2d-av.

The Northwestern Dispensary is located at 511 8th-av.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE WINTER.—Persons, in town or country, in search of employment as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by inclosing two stamps, to pay postage, to Professor JAMES T. HORNE, Box No. 4,151 New-York Post-Office. The employment is fitted to either sex; station in life immaterial. It is an article of daily consumption, and can be manufactured in the agent's dwelling; secured by copyright; sale as permanent as flour. An agent is wanted in every town in the Union.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY. [illegible] A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, [illegible] down to a common Pimple. [illegible]

[illegible]

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. [illegible]

[illegible]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, [illegible] WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engraving of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, [illegible]

Sold by Dr. E. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College [illegible]

[illegible]

HEALTH RESTORED IN ALL CASES.—DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.—DR. DEVINE'S INFLUENZA LOZENGE, for BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, &c.

The Lozenge is pronounced by vocalists and public speakers the best remedy ever discovered for allaying inflammation of the Throat and clearing the voice. As a preventive of Croup, it is unrivaled. Try it.

The trade supplied by HARRAL, RISLEY & KITCHEN, Wholesale Agents, No. 76 Barclay-st., corner Greenwich-st., to whom all orders should be addressed.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers, Loss of Memory, Loss of Power, Dimness of Vision, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling, Languor and Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 2 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. [illegible]

WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS have effected Cures of from one month to twenty years' standing—evidence open for the inspection of all. Depôt, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Building. Price $1 per bottle. BARNES & PARK, Agents.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—THE CAUSE AND CURE.—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhoea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are elucidated; illustrated by numerous cases [illegible]. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 2 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, are pleasant in their taste and odor, but immediate in their action.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, syphilis, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 32 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS remove Tetter, Pimples, Obstructions and Irregularities, and all Diseases arising from Excesses, Exposures, and Imprudencies.

CHRONIC AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—Dr. RALPH, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster. (Consultations till 1 and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted.) Stricture, seminal weakness, spermatorrhoea, and all genito-urinary diseases, radically cured, without painful operations, offensive medicines, or troublesome restrictions. Also, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Piles, Old Ulcers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS give Health and Vigor to the Frame, and Bloom to the Pallid Cheek.

CATARRH.—GOODALE'S POSITIVE CURE for this disease may be had at No. 192 Broadway, of CHAS. H. RING; at No. 127 Bowery, of E. M. GUION; at Union-square, of THOS GREEN, druggist; and of the Proprietor, No. 208 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 5, with directions for using.

WHO WILL SUFFER WHEN DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, toothache, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c.? Depôt No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS for Pallid Countenance, Eruptions, Pain in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach.

CONSULT DR. CURTIS (FROM EUROPE) in all diseases of a private nature, if you want speedy and reliable treatment. Do not commit yourself to the care of the inexperienced and the quack. The strictest privacy and confidence observed. Office No. 33 Mercer-st., 3 doors east of Broadway.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS cure "Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy."

JOHN L. CAMPBELL,

LAND AGENT,

SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Refers to

S. S. HAYES, Esq., Attorney-at-Law .... Chicago, Ill.

Hon. J. A. McCLERNAND .... Springfield, Ill.

ROBERT ROBINSON, U. S. M. Agent .... [illegible], Ia.

HINCKMAN & LOOMIS, Land Dealers .... Quincy, Ill.

AYERS, CAMPBELL & Co., Bankers .... Jacksonville, Ill.

C. E. ADAMS, Land Agent .... Knoxville, Ill.

AUCTION SALES.

C[illegible] ... will sell at public auction, under the direction of the Comptroller, ... on WEDNESDAY, the ... day ... at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, ... the following real estate, viz.: [illegible]

... lot ... the building formerly occupied ... engine-house ... No. 49 Christie-st. ... [illegible]

... Lots on the west side of the Bowery ... [illegible]

... Nos. 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121 ... [illegible]

... known as No. 460 Pearl-st., and No. 271 ... [illegible]

... A piece of vacant ground on the block bounded by ... -st., Oak-st., and the Bowery (as extended,) now used as part of the yard of IVth District Police Station House.

Full covenant warranted deeds will be given.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money, and the auctioneer's fee ... to be paid to the Collector of the City Revenue on the day of sale; fifteen per cent. on the first day of May next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery; the remainder of the purchase money ... may remain on bond and mortgage, at the option of the purchaser, for five years, from the first day of May, 1857, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

Lithographic maps of the property may be had at the Comptroller's Office, No. 3 Hall of Records, after the 27th inst.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.
JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., Recorder.
A. V. STOUT, Chamberlain.
THOS. McSPEDON, Ch. Fin. Com. Board Ald.
T. JONES, Jr., Ch. Fin. Com. Board Coun'lmen.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 26, 1857.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CANAL, CHRISTIE, STANTON, WOOSTER, GREENE, BAYARD, ... BROOME, MULBERRY AND PARK STREETS, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF ELIJAH VALENTINE, DECEASED.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable improved property:

CANAL AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The five-story brick house and plot of ground on the northeast corner of Canal and Christie sts., and known as Nos. 125 and 127 Canal-st.

STANTON AND CHRISTIE STREETS.—The two-story and attic brick house and lot of ground on the northeast corner of Stanton and Christie sts., and known as No. 25 Stanton-st.

WOOSTER-STREET.—Three lots of ground with the improvements thereon on the east side of Wooster-st., near Houston-st., and known as Nos. 202, 204 and 206 Wooster-st.

GREENE-STREET.—Three lots in the rear of the last described on Greene-st.

BAYARD-STREET.—Three two-story and attic brick houses and lots Nos. 80, 82 and 84 Bayard, near Mott-st.

... The three-story brick house and lot of ground No. 71 ... [illegible]

BROOME-STREET.—The valuable lot of ground with the ... buildings thereon on the southeast corner of Broome and Elm sts.

ALSO—Two lots with the buildings thereon adjoining the above on Broome-st.

MULBERRY-STREET.—The two-story and attic frame house and lot of ground on the southwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., known as No. 20 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The three-story brick house and lot on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Park sts., and known as No. 22 Mulberry-st.

ALSO—The brick houses and lots of ground adjoining the last described, and known as Nos. 23, 25 and 27 Mulberry-st.

PARK-STREET.—The houses and lots on the south side of Park-st., near Mulberry-st., known as Nos. 85, 87, 89, 93 and 95 Park-st.

Terms at sale.

Lithographic maps, describing the above property, may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Broad-st. STEPHEN E. THAYER, Referee, No. 150 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, FEB. 23, AT 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:
$5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$1,100 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad (farm mortgage) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$800 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Covington City 6 per cent. Stock.
$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Georgia State 6 per cent. Bonds, due in 1869.
$5,000 Manchester Mining and Manufacturing Co.'s 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Peoria and Oquawka Railroad (Western division) 8 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company, 8 per cent. Bonds.
$7,000 Atlantic Mutual Insurance scrip of 1856.
$500 Orient Mutual Insurance scrip of 1855.

8 shares Union India Rubber Co., (hypothecated)	$100 each
70 shares Chicago, St. Paul, and Fond du Lac Railroad	$100 each
40 shares Galena and Chicago Railroad	$100 each
30 shares Wilkesbarre Coal Co. of Pennsylvania	$100 each
40 shares Manhattan Oil Co.	$100 each
20 shares Des Moines River Improvement Co.	$100 each
10 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.	$25 each
45 shares Prismatic Turning Co.	$10 each
50 shares Island City Bank	$25 each
30 shares Relief Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
140 shares Mechanics' Banking Association	$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 1 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Feb. 26.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND COSTLY DECORATIONS, on TUESDAY next, Feb. 24, at 10½ A. M., the entire contents of the private residence No. 245 West 22d-st., a few doors east of 9th-av., and near London-terrace; the entire contents of the house, which are nearly new, of the very best workmanship, and all in excellent order and to be sold without any reservation, and no postponement on any account. Persons out of the City are assured that the goods in the above sale will fully answer our description. The house contains a large variety of kitchen and dining-room furniture, one elegantly carved oak centre and extension table, sideboard; mosaic inlaid table; oak suite in reps; decorated China dinner and tea sets, silver tea sets, spoons and forks, ivory cutlery, cut glass and liquor cases, &c., &c. In the parlors are velvet carpets, 2 rosewood suites, in rich coverings; centre and side tables; solid rosewood etageres and book-cases, pier and oval glasses; fine oil-paintings, by the best artists; lace and brocatel window curtains, rich mantel clocks and decorations, bronzes, Chinese secretary and work tables; bronze gas fixtures throughout the house; fine 7-octave piano, carved rosewood case, made by Nunns & Fisher; elegant rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands; fine curled hair mattresses and bedding; mahogany and covered chairs, sofas, and rockers, and a multitude of articles of use and beauty altogether too numerous to mention. Our friends will please take notice that no goods will be admitted to this house for sale. The sale will commence in the parlor at 10½ A. M. precisely. Catalogues now ready, and can be had at our office, No. 546 Broadway.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON FRONT STREET, NEW-YORK, ALSO VACANT LOTS ON PROSPECT STREET, CITY OF BROOKLYN.—WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following desirable improved property:

FRONT-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The four-story fire-proof store and lot of ground known as No. 241 Front-st., near Peck Slip. Lot 22 feet 2 inches front, 21 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 2 inches on one side, and 80 feet 4 inches on the other. Also on ... [illegible]

PROSPECT-STREET, BROOKLYN.—The vacant lot of ground on the Southeast corner of Prospect and Charles sts., 25 by 100 feet 2 inches.

ALSO—4 Lots on Prospect-st. adjoining the above, each 25 by 100 feet 2 inches.

Terms at sale. Maps may be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 8 Broad-st., New-York.
JOHN L. BUCKLEY, Executor.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA AT AUCTION.—J. & H. BARTLETT will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of Boston and other W. G. Ware, all kinds common ware, glass ware, China, &c., also a desirable lot of best Flown Blue. Sale positive, and goods will packed for shipping. Retailers and country merchants will find it for their interest to attend.

PELL & COLE, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FIVE HOUSES AND lots on Sycamore-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock M., at the salesroom of PELL & COLE, No. 58 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, house and lot No. 194 Nassau-st., Brooklyn. A large proportion of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. By order of JOHN E. ... assignee of ... [illegible]

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

THE FOLLOWING LOTS, IN THE DESCRIPTION of the leases on the property of the Bowery and Jay estates to be sold under the direction of William Jay, Esq., Executor, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M., on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1857. The numbers correspond with the map catalogue and the order of the sale.

1. Lot known by street No. 390 Broadway, distant southwardly from the southeast corner of Broadway and Walker-st. 111 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $400 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1871, at a rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

2. Lot known by street No. 394 Broadway. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $600 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

3. House and lot known by street No. 388 Broadway. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $1,100 per annum, and from May 1, 1861, until May 1, 1868, at $1,300 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of lease and renewal of the same. Subject to a covenant that no dwelling-house shall be erected thereon, fronting on Cortlandt-alley.

4. House and lot No. 30 Bond-st. The house is three stories, with marble front, and is 25 feet 3 inches in width and 58 feet in depth; the lot being 25 feet 3 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

5. Lot and frame stable on Great Jones-st., in rear of above, and about 300 feet 4 inches eastwardly from Broadway; lot 25 feet 3 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Possession can be given immediately.

6. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the southeast corner of Centre and Walker sts. about 31 feet and 4 inches. Leased until May 1, 1866, at $300 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

7. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts. 25 feet 2 inches. Leased until May 1, 1862, at $450 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1874, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1862. On the termination of the lease in 1874, the tenant to have the option of being paid for his buildings, or of a new lease until May 1, 1884, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1874; in which last case no payment is to be made for the buildings at the final termination of the lease; lessee to pay all taxes and assessments through the whole of the above periods, except the assessment for the opening of Canal-st., upon which he pays interest in addition to his rent, to wit: $11.25 per annum.

8. Lot on the southwest corner of Canal and Centre sts., leased until May 1, 1859, at $522 per annum, together with $45 36 annual interest upon the assessment paid by lessor for the opening of Canal-st., as per agreement between the parties, with a covenant for renewal to May 1, 1869, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in 1859. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of the same.

9. Lot known by street No. 118 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at an annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

10. Lot known by street No. 120 Amity-st., leased until May 1, 1860, at $150 per annum, lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent to be agreed upon; and if the parties cannot agree, then at annual rent at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

11. Lot known by street No. 410 Broadway, leased until May 1, 1864, at $700 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

12. Lot on Centre-st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts. about 123 feet 10 inches. Leased until May 1, 1868, at $100 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

13. Lot on Centre-st., being distant southwardly from the southwesterly corner of Walker and Centre sts., about 75 feet. Leased until May 1, 1858, at $150 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

14. Lot on Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the southeast corner of Elm and Walker sts., 76 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1859, at $260 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1859. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the existing lease and renewal of the same.

15. Lot on southwest corner of Centre and Walker sts. Leased until May 1, 1862, at $540 per annum, with covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the appraised value of the lot in the year 1862. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of existing lease and renewal of the same.

16. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwestwardly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 31 feet 10 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $300 per annum.

17. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the northwesterly corner of Elm and Canal sts., about 31 feet. Leased until May 1, 1861, at $375 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

18. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeastwardly corner of Broadway and Canal sts., about 127 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $325 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

19. Lot on Canal-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeastwardly corner of Broadway and Canal sts. about 177 feet. Leased until May 1, 1867, at $340 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments, except for opening and widening streets, and on such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

20. Lot on Canal-st., being distant westwardly from the southwest corner of Canal and Elm sts., about 100 feet. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $250 per annum. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments.

21. House and lot, known by street Number 83 Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley about 48 feet. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $650 per annum. The house is of brick, two stories and attic.

22. House and lot, known by street No. 84 Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker st. and Cortlandt-alley about 72 feet. Leased until May 1, 1864, at $700 per annum. All repairs to be made by Lessee; ordinary water rates to be paid by Lessee. The house is built of brick, two stories and attic.

23. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts. about 73 feet 9 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $270 per annum.

24. Lot on Walker-st., being distant westwardly from the northwest corner of Walker and Elm sts., about 2 feet 3 inches. Leased until May 1, 1857, at $275 per annum.

25. Lot on the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $300 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of the same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

26. Lot on Walker-st., being distant eastwardly from the northeast corner of Walker-st. and Cortlandt-alley, about 24 feet. Leased until May 1, 1860, at $270 per annum, with a covenant for renewal until May 1, 1870, at a rent at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the appraised value of the lot in the year 1860. Lessee to pay all taxes and assessments during the term of the existing lease and renewal of same, except for opening and widening streets, and upon such assessments he is to pay as part rent 7 per cent. per annum interest.

Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneers.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, 1857, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following-described real estate viz.:

FOURTEENTH-STREET.—2 Lots on the northerly side of 14th-st., commencing 170 feet 8 inches east of Avenue A.

Also, 4 Lots commencing 160 feet east of the last described lots.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—3 Lots on the southerly side of 15th street, commencing 230 feet west of Avenue B.

For further particulars and maps, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FOUR TWO STORY BRICK COTTAGES ON 32D-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 4 lots of land, with the 2 story brick cottages thereon, Nos. 58, 60, 62 and 64 East 32d-st., commencing 136 feet east of 4th-av.; the houses are well arranged for small genteel families, are provided with Croton water and water-closets; convenient of access by the 4th-av. railroad and one of the best lines of stages. This property is in the immediate vicinity of Murray Hill and in one of the most improving parts of the City. Three quarters of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for one or two years. For maps apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

VARIOUS KINDS OF WARE AND GOODS will be sold THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st. Furniture, new and second-hand mirrors, oil-paintings, gold and jet ornaments, watch, silver-plated ware, mattresses, beds, &c., rosewood melodeon, book-case, &c., 95,000 Havana cigars, free goods and in constant demand; young hyson tea, keg of Holland gin.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION IN DARIEN.—The subscriber will offer his farm at public vendue, on SATURDAY, Feb. 28, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm is situated in Darien, Conn., on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, between Stamford and Norwalk, and about 40 miles from the City of New-York. It is from 1 mile to 1½ from the depôt in said Darien, from which four or five trains run daily to and from New-York. It consists of about 80 acres of first-rate land, is beautifully situated, not surpassed for scenery in the State, having a view of the Sound and the surrounding country as far as the eye can reach. It is well divided into plow, meadow and pasture land. The buildings are ample and comfortable. Said farm is well stocked with choice fruits of all kinds. It is a desirable chance for a person wishing a pleasant home in the country.

On the same day will be offered several building-lots, within 30 rods of the depôt, where for a small sum persons may secure a lot either for a dwelling or for buildings for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, and where the facilities for doing business with New-York are as good as at any other place on the line of the road.

DARIEN, Feb. 14, 1857. G. MATHER.

P. S.—If the weather should be stormy on said day, the sale will be postponed to Tuesday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.

AUCTION SALE OF FARMS IN RAHWAY, NEW-JERSEY.—A magnificent building site of 30 acres, and a farm adjoining of 150 acres, situated on an elevation of some 70 feet above the town, giving a view of some 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country, 1 mile from depôt, 1 hour's ride from New-York by railroad-cars plying 16 times each way daily. Said land is handsomely located between 3 roads, well calculated to cut in lots of 5, 10 or 20 acres each for building sites. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, with large two-story house, 2 large barns, cow-houses and out-buildings in abundance, well fenced, together with fruit of all kinds. Sale will take place on TUESDAY, 3d of March, at 1 o'clock P. M. on the premises. Carriages in attendance on the day of sale to meet the trains leaving New-York at 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. Persons wishing to view said property before the day of sale by addressing one day ahead to WM. MANNING MARTIN, Rahway Post-Office, box 56, will be met at any time or train or cars appointed, or by inquiring of Mr. WOODRUFF, Ticket Agent, Rahway, or the subscriber. WM. MANNING MARTIN, Proprietor.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE at the private residence, No. 113 Chambers-st., all the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of one splendid rosewood piano-forte, rosewood parlor suites, covered in the best French satin brocatel, and richly carved; oil-paintings, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables, with Egyptian marble tops; richly carved side and corner etageres, with mirror doors and backs; elegant bronze and ormolu clock; Italian and French China vases; French pier and oval mirrors; mahogany sofas; sofa-beds and couch-beds; cushion chairs and large and small rockers; carved mahogany and rosewood bureaus, wash-stands and tables; richly carved French and Elizabethan bedsteads; China toilet sets; hair and spring mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; bedding; Brussels and ingrain carpets; bedroom mirrors, clocks, tables, oil-cloths, gas chandeliers and fixtures, brackets, &c. Also, a large and elegant assortment of dining-room furniture, extension table, silver plate, China and glass-ware, pearl cutlery, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve. Sale positive, rain or shine, on MONDAY, Feb. 23d, at 10½ o'clock precisely. By order, S. MINUT.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THAT DESIRABLE LOT and 4-story brick store (No. 151,) on the north side of Fulton-st., next to the corner of Broadway, will be sold at auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, and twenty per cent. on or before the 1st day of April, 1857, when the deed will be given. The balance, seventy per cent. of the purchase money, may remain on bond and mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

DESIRABLE BOWERY PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable lot of land with the house thereon, covering the whole lot, No. 361 Bowery, on the southeast corner of 4th-st. Also, the lot adjoining and known as No. 359 Bowery, with the 3-story brick front house thereon. A part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No. 38 Wall-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS & CHINA.—BY H. G. EVANS, at No. 6 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock, in lots to suit, the best assortment ever offered, of first quality White Granite, Light Blue, and all kinds common ware, glass ware, decorated French China, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods carefully re-packed for shipping.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING AND COLLECTING OFFICE.
SMALLEY, WEED & BARTLETT,
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

GEO. C. SMALLEY, WM. C. WEED, ALFRED W. BARTLETT, will give special attention to the negotiation of notes and loans. Also to the purchase and sale of

STOCKS AND BONDS,

at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission.

Having prompt and reliable correspondents, will negotiate and collect paper payable at all the principal points in the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES—Moses Taylor, Esq., Wm. B. Astor, Esq., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1857.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
We issue sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland.
In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—For the year ending Jan. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$808,101 98	
For Interest on Investments	230,170 89	
For Annuities	6,962 60	
Total		$1,045,235 17

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by Death	$279,182 81	
Paid Additions to same, being Profits	18,787 49	
Paid Surrendered Policies and Dividends	22,526 53	
Paid Reduction of Premiums	1,992 04	
Paid Annuities	2,564 69	
Paid Commissions to Agents	32,863 46	
Paid Expenses, including Rent, Taxes, Salaries, Postage, Exchanges, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, &c.	68,919 31	
		$454,455 23
Net increase of Assets during the year		$610,749 94
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1856		3,175,044 28
Total net Assets Jan. 31, 1857		$3,785,794 22

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$5,320 25
Invested on Bond and Mortgage	3,629,725 40
Deposited for Taxes, Fire Insurance, &c.	[illegible]
Due by Agents	47,547 48
Total	$3,785,794 22

Number of Policies issued during the year	2,041
Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1857	9,794

I have examined the above Statement, and believe it to be correct, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nathan'l Hayden,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	Wm. H. Dodge,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abra'm Bininger,	Chas. J. Stedman,
Robt. H McCurdy,	John Wadsworth,	Cephas H. Norton,
John V. L. Pruyn,	Jno. P. Yelverton,	John P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
I. Green Pearson,	Sam'l L. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	Lycurgus Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Geo. S. Coe,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1856		$1,050,068 65
Amount of premiums received during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	$348,563 91	
Amount of interest received and accrued during the year ending Jan. 1, 1857	59,290 96	
Amount of endowment received same time	59 40	408,223 27
Total		$1,457,291 92

DISBURSEMENTS.

Amount paid for losses by death	$176,558 29	
Amount paid interest on dividends, reinsurances, &c.	18,863 37	
Amount paid for taxes	2,791 42	
Amount paid salaries, fees to Physicians, Trustees, &c.	13,622 92	
Amount paid printing, stationery, office rent and expenses, law expenses, &c.	5,104 52	
Amount paid for commissions, medical examinations, postages, advertising, exchanges, &c.	33,369 06	
Amount of canceled notes and return premiums on canceled policies	25,276 73	275,686 33
Total		$1,181,645 59

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$63,065 39
Invested in New-York State securities	143,383 04
Bonds and mortgages	497,564 28
Quarterly and semi-annual premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1857	12,979 95
Interest accrued up to Jan. 1, 1857	24,026 63
Notes received for 40 per cent. of premiums on life policies bearing interest	450,412 35
Premiums on policies in hands of Agents	30,096 35
Total	$1,181,645 59

The trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. on all Life Policies which have been in force 12 months prior to Jan. 1, 1857, and 6 per cent. interest in cash upon all previous dividends, payable on and after the first Monday of March next to those holding certificates, and to be allowed in settlement of the next premium, where parties have given premium notes.

TRUSTEES.

Morris Franklin,	Alf. Freeman, M.D.,	John M. Nixon,
John S. Bussing,	Henry I. Seaman,	Loring Andrews,
Daniel S. Miller,	William Barton,	W. C. Dusenbery
H. Suydam, Jr.,	George Greer,	I. C. Kendall,
J. I. Rogers,	John Mairs,	Wm. Patrick,
David Dows,	Russell Dart,	W. H. Appleton.
C. J. Martin,	Pliny Freeman,	

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD CO.—The subscribers offer for sale, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, $50,000 of the first mortgage, 8 per cent. convertible sinking fund Bonds of this Company, forming a portion of its only issue of Bonds, amounting in all to $480,000, and secured by a first mortgage on forty-two miles of the road, and all its real estate and rolling stock. Thirty of these forty-two miles are completed, at a cost of over $600,000, and all the materials for the remaining twelve miles (the greater part of which is graded) are already purchased, and the Company's storehouse at Milwaukee.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO.

CAUTION.—TO CAPITALISTS, CONVEYANCERS AND THE PUBLIC.—The public are cautioned against certain mortgages on property in the city of Philadelphia, described as a certain tract or parcel of marsh or crippled land, situate on the west side of the Schuylkill River, north of Market-st. Bridge, formerly in the township of Blockley, and now in the XXIVth Ward of the city of Philadelphia. The undersigned, who executed these mortgages, never had any valid title to the premises, and received no consideration for the mortgages in question. He has been imposed upon, and the whole affair is an imposture, well understood in Philadelphia. New-York capitalists are warned against them.
FRANK BROWN.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1857.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—PERSONS holding Milwaukee City 10 per cent. Bonds, maturing the 31st day of March, 1857, can have the privilege of exchanging them, if they wish, on fair and equitable terms, for Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds, payable 20 years from Feb. 1, 1857, with semi-annual interest, (issued under an ordinance establishing a Sinking Fund, &c.,) by applying at the office of Messrs. MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 32 William-st., at any time before the 1st day of March next.
J. B. CROSS, Mayor of the City of Milwaukee.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, MILWAUKEE, WIS., Feb. 1, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1857.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall-st., on THURSDAY, 5th of March. Polls open at 12 M., and remain open until 2 P. M.
W. L. YOULE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and Managers of the New-York and Female Quarterly ... Company will be held on MONDAY, March 2, ... in the office of James Bowden, Esq., ... Wall-st. JOHN WRIGHT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 20, 1857.

STOCKHOLDERS WHO WISH TO REGISTER their shares in this Company on the books of its London Agency, are requested to send the certificates they now hold to this office, indorsing on each certificate the following memorandum: "Surrendered to the Company for the purpose of registering the shares therein mentioned at its London Agency"—which may be signed by the stockholder personally, or, in his name, by his duly authorized agent. It is required that the certificates be discharged from their existing registry before the stock represented thereby can be placed on the books of the London Agency.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Assistant Treasurer.

WILLIAM J. BELL & CO., NO. 35 WILLIAM-ST., offer for sale the following securities:
$10,000 Milwaukee City 7's.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's 1st Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Farm Mortgage Bonds.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date 1856,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE AND PAYABLE IN this City 1st March next from the Bonds of Marshall County, Illinois, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after 2d proximo.
ATWOOD & CO.

$20,000 OF STOCK IN THE U. S. SELF-Generating Gas-Light Company for sale, at the office No. 335 Broadway, at par, until the first Monday in March next.
SOLOMON ANDREWS, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, due in 1875—interest payable half-yearly in New-York—are for sale by
STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

$2,000 TO 3,000 WANTED—FOR WHICH a first mortgage will be given on very desirable Central Park lots, worth double the amount. Address Box No. 3,373 New-York Post-Office.

$20,000 BONDS AND MORTGAGES and Commercial paper negotiated, advances made ... real estate bought, sold and rented by JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 19 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of the first division of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, payable on the 10th day of March next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th March, prox., both days inclusive.
A. C. FLAGG, Treasurer.

A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN DOLLARS is now payable on each share of the Capital Stock of the Munn Illinois Land Company.
D. H. NEVINS, Treasurer, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange.

BULL'S HEAD BANK, Feb. 20, 1857.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a half-yearly dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after Monday, March 2, proximo. C. R. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE
HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 6 BROAD STREET,
New-York, Jan. 7, 1857.

The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors of this Company, at the annual election, held at the office, on Monday, 5th instant, viz.:

W. Callender,	Fred'k DePeyster,	T. James Glover,
Eugene Dutilh,	Jas. Donaldson,	E. H. Howell,
P. A. Hargous,	John Brouwer,	S. P. Bell,
M. X. Harmony,	Arthur Leary,	L. Wells,
Peter Morris,	G. W. Cotter,	J. M. Motley,
Henry Morgan,		John Garcia.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held this day, Wm. Callender was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 58 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Silas Brown,	G. A. Townsend,
C. W. Lawrence,	E. E. Eno,	Don A. Cushman,
E. Townsend,	John Watson,	U. J. Smith,
C. R. Swords,	Jos. W. Corlies,	Alfred Wills,
Ellis Willis,	Samuel Willets,	S. L. H. Ward,
Stuart C. Marsh,	Wm. H. Strong,	Robert M. Bruce,
John Penfold,	S. T. Hood,	J. S. Boyd,
John Compton,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	A. Y. Delvalle,
D. Henry Haight,	Noah E. Hunt,	Henry S. Leverich,
Jos. Lawrence,	Thomas Small,	L. Turnure.
L. S. Suarez,	J. H. Ransom,	

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, FEB. 14, 1857.—The BANK OF YONKERS has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the PARK BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the American Exchange Bank as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. T. P. STILLMAN, Pres.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOURTEEN VESSELS FOR SALE—Viz.: sloops Emeralda, Julia, Columbus, Pennsylvania, Emigrant, Mary A. Smith, Pierre Van Cortland, Amble and Exertion; schrs. Richard Morrell and Sarah and Anna; also scow-sloops Julia, Grampus and Erie. The above vessels are all of light draft of water, and vary in price from six hundred to three thousand five hundred dollars. For particulars, inquire of JOHN C. BAXTER & SON, Shipchandlers, No. 308 West-st., above Spring.

$15,000 TO $20,000—ONE PARTNER OF A large wholesale manufacturing business, forced from ill health to retire, desires to dispose of a part interest. The profits for one year over $12,000, is permanently established, with valuable contracts on hand. Cash payments not required. Address, with real name, FIRM, *Daily Times*.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—To engage in an established business which will pay $20,000 per annum net profit. A person somewhat acquainted with agriculture preferred. Full explanation given upon an interview or by letter. References exchanged. Address J. J. MURRAY, *Times* office, N. Y.

$2,000.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES to connect himself with a wholesale grocery or provision house, where not more than the above sum would be required. Can give the most satisfactory references. Address H. M., this office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good-will of the old established leather and finding store No. 37 West Broadway, next to the corner of Duane-st.; or the fixtures and good-will, without stock. Inquire at No. 37 West Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 12 noon.

CATTLE DEALERS.—PREMIUM CATTLE—Five full-blood Devon Cows; one two-year old bull, from Hulbut's imported bull *Prince Albert*—will be sold at a bargain, as the owner is engaged in other business. Apply at No. 229 Broadway, office No. 25.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—FOR SALE—THE FIXTURES of an old-established watch, clock, and jewelry store, now doing a first-class business; also, a Salamander Safe. The above will be sold cheap, on account of removal. Store to let. Inquire at 31 6th-av., New-York.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT ISLAND CITY, connecting with the Flushing Railroad, with or without all the privileges and lease of Fulton Market Wharf. Apply to A. C. UNDERHILL, at office of E. Hanford, architect, No. 5 Park Bank.

TO LET—A LUMBER YARD AT SING SING. An old stand for business, with a good dock attached. Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.
SAMUEL S. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

NO. 35 BOWERY.
PARLOR FURNITURE.
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.
CHAMBER FURNITURE.
OFFICE FURNITURE.
In
ROSEWOOD,
MAHOGANY,
BLACK WALNUT, and
OAK.
FOSTER & LEE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 36 and 40 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand. 2012 suits repaired. Dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company are now ready to execute orders for Iron Bedsteads, &c. Housekeepers about purchasing will find it to their advantage to call. Country dealers, shipping houses and public institutions liberally dealt with. Office 205 Centre-st., near Howard.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The advertiser wishes to purchase an assortment of household furniture, say $200 or $1,500 worth, for which I will pay cash. Any parties wishing to break up will address a line to LYMAN, Times office.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a ... [illegible] ... at the depôt of the ... Card Factory of ... GEBHART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT ... ROUTE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—... St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, ... and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, ... &c., forming the shortest, quickest and cheapest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M. for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M. via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Newburg Express at 4 P. M. for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York and Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad, at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 3:25, Burlington 8:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes but to) ... leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:00; arrive at Rutland 3:45 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.
ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Jan. 1, 1857.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:10 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3:30 and 4 P. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. 11 and 4 go to Kensington. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $13 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM FEB. 2, 1857, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station, as follows: Express Train, 6:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Mail, 11:15 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 6:00 A. M. and 12:30 M. and 4:45 P. M.; For Sing Sing 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE TO ALBANY $3.—The passenger trains on this Road for Albany will leave the corner White and Centre sts. as follows:
Every morning at 8:10 o'clock.
Every afternoon at 4 o'clock.
Fare through to Albany will be $3. To commence on Monday afternoon, 19th inst.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Supt.

LAND ROUTE—NEW-YORK TO PROVIDENCE, &c.—On and after Dec. 1, 1856, Express Trains of the Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad will leave Hartford on the arrival there of the Express Trains of the New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, which leave New-York at 8 A. M. and 3 P. M., respectively. S. ASHBURNER, Chief Eng'r. and Supt. H., P. and F. R. R.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA ASPINWALL AND PANAMA RAILROAD, TOUCHING AT SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, (1,300 tons burden,) will sail for Aspinwall on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer SIERRA NEVADA, from Panama on the Pacific, for San Francisco. 50 lbs. baggage allowed each passenger. 10 cents per lb. on excess. For freight or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state-room, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, from Pier No. 44, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Bills of lading signed only on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The ALABAMA, Captain GEORGE R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave SATURDAY, Feb. 28, from Pier No. 4, North River.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMBOAT SYLVAN SHORE WILL resume her regular trips on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25, leaving Harlem at 8, 10:30, and 3 o'clock, and Peck-slip at 9:15, 1:30, and 4:30.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A RICH SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—French, round corners, grand circular scale, beautiful carved work, gold in laid plate, made by J. & C. Fischer, three months in use, has their full warrantee; cost $350; is without spot or blemish, and rich brilliant tone. Price for piano and stool $225, cash. Apply at No. 675 6th-av., near 40th-st., for three days, from 8 o'clock A. M. till 7 o'clock P. M.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 16 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano, of a superior tone, in every way equal to new, will be sold for $180. A bargain worthy the notice of any one desiring an elegant and excellent piano. Apply at No. 79 East 12th-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A VERY HANDSOME Piano-Forte, nearly new, made by one of our best City makers, splendid tone and fully warranted. Can be seen any time during the day or evening at No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st.

GREAT BARGAIN.—GRAND DIAGONAL 7-octave Rosewood Piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $480; will be sold for $230. Been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

PIANOS.—N. THURSTON & SONS, NOS. 8 AND 10 Bible House, Astor-place, offer at low prices, several superior 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes, warranted in every respect. Also pianos to hire.

PIANOS TO LET.—HAINES BROS.' PIANOS to let, at their manufactory, Nos. 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., cor. 21st-st. Rent applied towards purchase if desired. Price moderate. J. M. PELTON.

BILLIARD TABLES.

MODEL BILLIARD TABLES, WITH patent combination cushions (patented Feb. 19, 1856,) so constructed as to insure equal elasticity in all seasons, and strict mathematical correctness. Their unquestionable superiority has caused worthless imitations to be offered. For sale only at the salerooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, and at the manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st.
MICHAEL PHELAN, Patentee.

BILLIARD TABLES.—DECKER'S MECHANICAL combination cushions, warranted superior to all others in elasticity and correctness, being lower, yet entirely safe. Tables of all sizes, slate or marble tops, trimmings of every description, at the old prices. Manufactory No. 33 Ann-st. L. DECKER, (late Griffith & Decker.)

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company have opened a yard at the foot of ... -st., East River, for supplying the public with their Scranton Coal at retail, which will be delivered in nice order, of any desired size, to all parts of the City, at the lowest market price. Orders received at the office of the Company, No. 31 Wall-st., or by Mr. ANDREW SEYMOUR, Agent, at the yard.
W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.
New-York, Jan. 26, 1857.
N. B.—Orders for this coal for the cargo delivered at Elizabethport, N. J., ... New-York, ... Williamsburg, ... received at the office, No. 31 Wall-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. ... [illegible]
... [illegible]
... proposed dates of sailing ... [illegible]

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday ...
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday ...
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York ... Wednesday ...
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston ... Wednesday ...
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday ...
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday ...
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ... [illegible]
Second Cabin ... [illegible]
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
For freight or passage apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail April 4.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, Wm. Cumming, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, John Duncan, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG ...... Saturday, 14th March, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK ...... Saturday, 11th April, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW ...... Saturday, 25th April, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL W. SEARS, JOHN P. ADRIANCE and SAMUEL E. SEARS against JOHN W. BRITTON and ... SIMPSON.—Summons.—To JOHN W. BRITTON ... defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer on ... at ... No. 25 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid the plaintiffs will take judgment for the sum of two hundred and twenty-eight and nineteen hundredths dollars with interest on two hundred and eighteen dollars ... [illegible] ... dollars from 26th November, 1855, and with interest on four hundred and nineteen and thirty-eight hundredths dollars from 19th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 2, 1856.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 16th day January, A. D. 1857.
WILLIAM P. CHAMBERS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
ja19-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CHARLES L. TIFFANY, GIDEON F. T. REED and HENRY E. TREADWELL, Plaintiffs, against CARLOS BUTTERFIELD & COMPANY, Defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To CARLOS BUTTERFIELD & COMPANY, the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, February 14th, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. ... Broadway, in the City of New-York in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and ninety-eight dollars and seventy-three cents, with interest from the 24th day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb 11, 1857. HENRY WHINFIELD, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
f16-law6wM*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that pursuant to a decree of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Cook and State of Illinois, on the chancery side thereof, made in a certain cause wherein DAVID GIBSON is complainant and EDWARD ELDRIDGE and others are defendants, all persons having claims against HENRY KING, formerly of the City of New-York, and now deceased, contracted or in any manner by said HENRY KING incurred upon or prior to the 9th day of January, A. D., 1856, are required to present and establish their said claims and prove up the same before me, L. C. P. FREER, Master in Chancery in and for said County of Cook, at my office in the city of Chicago in said County, on or before the 9th day of April, A. D., 1857.
L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, Ill.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BRADMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KAYLOR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of E. N. BOGARDUS, No. 196 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1856.
ANN LINES, formerly ANN KAYLOR, Administratrix.
d30-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BRADMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY ELING, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 6 Pacific-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1856.
MARY ELING, Administratrix.
d22-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 39 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.
ELLEN V. STEVENSON, Executrix.
f16-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BRADMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MARY A. STILES, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No. 101 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated December 5, 1856.
HUGH N. CAMP, Administrator.
d8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH H. DANIELL, late of the City of New-York, ... deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 286 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1857.
WILLIAM B. HAWS, ...
ja19-law6mM*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE OLD COPARTNERSHIP of RICE, CLAPP & CO., New-York, and F. L. STERNBERG & CO., Boston, composed of ADDISON RICE, EVERETT CLAPP, FRANK L. STERNBERG, GEORGE H. BRYANT, and LEVI H. RUMRILL, was dissolved by its own limitation Jan. 31, 1857.
New-York, Feb. 10, 1857.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. THOMAS B. CHRISTY as a partner in our house, and the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of CHRISTY, CONSTANT & CO. ... Successors.
CHRISTY & CONSTANT.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1857.

MESSINGER'S LONDON ... [illegible] ... For sale by the publishers in boxes ... by S. H. MESSINGER & CO., No. 60 ... [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

We understand that our remarks on the 20th instant, in relation to the arrest of Mr. Anibal de Mosquera, were liable to an interpretation that does Mr. Mosquera injustice. It seems that this transaction is not one which could reflect any discredit upon the house of Mosquera & Co.

The action is for the recovery of the proceeds of merchandise sold by them as commission merchants, and under the above law an order to hold to bail was granted at the issuing of the writ.

On a motion to vacate the order, Saturday morning, it appeared that in pursuance of the contract between [illegible] and Messrs. Mosquera & Co., the merchandise was sold at ten months' credit, and notes received which have not yet matured—and also that Mosquera & Co. were to guarantee the sales. Such a state of course changes the relation of the parties, and instead of being "factors or trustees," as was alleged in the affidavit of Mr. Seguend Poirier, upon which the order was granted, they were principal [illegible] and as such not liable to arrest, and the [illegible] and dismissed, and vacated the order [illegible].

This, of course, disposes of the case.

[illegible] Filibusters—Their Commitment [illegible] by the United States Commissioner.

The United States District Court room was filled [illegible] on Saturday, to hear the decision of Commissioner [illegible] in the case of Ex-Consul Fabens [illegible], the arrested filibusters.

The Commissioner read his decision. He held that the defendants had been shown guilty of violation of the Neutrality Act of 1818, upon which the original warrant for their arrest had been issued. In violating [illegible] claimed that the accused had committed a breach of the law of Nations, inasmuch as they had in New-York enlisted men to go to Nicaragua as soldiers, while Nicaragua was a sovereign government and so recognized by the United States. The evidence proved conclusively that the design of sending soldiers to Nicaragua was to overturn the present government there, sending these men to Nicaragua was the object of the Nicaraguan agency at No. 341 Broadway, and the defendants now shown to be agents and abettors in this agency. He therefore ordered the defendants to be held for trial.

[Advertisement.]

HALLOTYPES.

Letters Patent, Granted Jan. 20, 1857.—A large collection of this new and beautiful style of pictures is now on exhibition at J. Gurney's well-known Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, New-York.

The public are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves of the superiority of these pictures over other styles; and although executed by the camera, they combine the truthfulness of the finest photograph with the beauty and finish of the most delicate miniature on ivory. To quote the expression of one of our most celebrated miniature painters,

"The stereoscopic effect is wonderful; our occupation is gone. These pictures surpass in every respect our best endeavors."

J. Gurney holds himself in readiness to execute said pictures for the public on and after the 20th inst.

Gallery open from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

J. Gurney, Photographic Artist,
No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street, New-York.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Notice to those Troubled with Humors.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at Buckland's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 23d to the 28th instant, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Kennedy's Salt Rheum Ointment allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

Kennedy's Scattering Ointment will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

Kennedy's Healing Ointment will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

Ulcerated Sore Legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cases I ever made cost but sixteen dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

Donald Kennedy, Proprietor of
Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

To Druggists, Grocers and Country Merchants.—All who desire to furnish their patrons with the best and purest known liquor for medicinal purposes should purchase

[illegible] London Cordial Gin.

[illegible] neatly enveloped in quart and pint bottles. It is the only spirituous stimulant ever positively and unequivocally indorsed by the medical faculty, and is consigned to us by the oldest and wealthiest distillery in the city of London. The genuine London Cordial Gin is solely imported and bottled in this country by ourselves, and all others claiming to import it are merely attempting to palm off a spurious article under cover of our reputation. The attention of the trade is requested to our price current for 1857. E. H. [illegible] & Co., 66 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—There is more vitality in this perfume than in the Eau de Farina Cologne. Evaporation does not exhaust it. A handkerchief sprinkled with it to-day will send forth its fragrance, as of odoriferous blossoms, for a month. Washing alone will remove the aroma. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, New-York, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—A most glorious entertainment is to be given at this house to-night. Two new pieces are to be produced, and a favorite pantomime is to be revived. Mr. J. F. Poole's new drama, entitled "Excelsior; or, Life's Struggles," will be presented for the first time; this will be followed by the revival of the "Red Gnome and White Warrior," and the new drama called the "Token" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

Teas.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 35c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The whole world has, with one voice, indorsed the favor of these wonderful medicines as being the only remedy for old wounds, sore legs, sore breasts, even when all other remedies have failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Carpetings, Oil-Cloths,
and
Curtains and Curtain Materials,
For sale at reduced prices, by
Peterson & Humphrey, No. 524 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to John M. Dagnall, 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

Washington's birthday will be celebrated this day at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway. It will be a delightful place wherein to while away a leisure hour. Give the Dusseldorf a call.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!!—Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade. Several new patterns more beautiful in design and finish than ever offered before. Call at our great Manufacturing Depot, No. 376 Broadway.

Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Hallotypes.—These beautiful portraits are taken by J. B. Hall, the inventor and patentee, only at the gallery of Hall & Fredericks, No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 3 Murray-street, New-York.

Letter from Horace Greeley—Refutation of the Charge of Lobbying.

To the Editor of Iowa City Republican:

Dear Sir: As I am closing a brief visit to this State, a friend has put into my hands a copy of the *State Gazette* of recent date, in which I find a renewed attack upon me in connection with the Des Moines River Improvement Company. The writer is careful to abstain from direct charges; but he quotes part of the evidence of a person unknown to me, who purports to be a clerk of said Company, in such manner, and with such [illegible] and cooking up as to convey the impression that I was employed by said Company as a lobby agent before Congress last Summer, and received $1,000 therefor. This witness I cannot [illegible]; never had any dealings with him whatever; and his testimony is withheld from [illegible] except so far as his ignorance [illegible] can be made to give color [illegible] which its authors well know to be [illegible] and calumnious. The real authors of this [illegible] are, I presume, certain Democratic members of the late Investigating Committee, raised by the Senate of Iowa, to inquire into the management of this Des Moines Company, and these gentlemen do surely know that the charges against me which they are [illegible] and abetting is a base libel. [illegible] I can only conclude that this is their mode of warfare against the influence of the journal with which I am connected. We [illegible] party capital they [illegible] the operation. [illegible] brought your attention a full and clear statement of the transaction on which this calumny is founded.

I went to Washington at the opening of the long session of the present Congress, Dec. 1, 1855, and remained there, with brief intervals of absence, until about the middle of April last. During all this time I cannot remember that I once heard of this Des Moines Company; and I am very sure that neither this nor any railroad or other company or claimant employed me to do any service, or paid me one farthing, on any account whatever. In a single instance only did an old and esteemed friend ask me to aid him in securing for his claim the favorable attention of Congress, which I thought it deserved; but he, on my explaining to him my position, and the annoyance and embarrassment to which any connection with measures involving pecuniary interests would inevitably subject me, dropped the subject, and never renewed it.

About the the 28th of June I returned to Washington for a week or so, to watch the proceedings in the House on the question of admitting Kansas as a Free State, under the Topeka Constitution, and remained until the day after that admission was defeated by a vote of 107 to 106; but neither at this visit nor formerly did I say one word to any member in behalf of the Des Moines, nor any other land grant or Railroad Company, nor in favor of any measure of a *private* or pecuniary character; nor was I ever employed or paid to do anything of the sort.

As I was leaving Washington for the last time up to this present, on or about the 1st of July last, a friend handed me a draft for one thousand dollars, drawn on the Treasurer, in New-York, of the Des Moines Company, *which he asked me to take with me and use to pay a draft which he said would probably be drawn on me by an agent employed by said Company.* I took this draft, accordingly, home with me, and held it until I was apprised, nearly four weeks thereafter, that a draft on me, answering to this one, was coming on from Washington. I immediately, and for the first time in my life, visited the office of the Des Moines Company, and found therein an old and valued friend, Mr. Alvah Hunt, formerly Treasurer of our State, and now Treasurer of this Des Moines Company. I said to him, "Mr. Hunt, do you know of a draft for $1,000 on your Company, payable to my order?" He answered, "Yes, I understand it." I rejoined, "Do you know that I have no interest in said draft?" He said, "Yes, I know all about it." "Then," said I, "shall I accept and pay the draft drawn against it?" He said, "Certainly;" and I presented the draft in my hands, which he paid, and with the proceeds I paid the $1,000 draft drawn from Washington on me. That draft is now in my possession.

These are the facts in the case, to which, immediately on the story being started that I had been employed by this Company, I made affidavit, in due form of law, and transmitted the same to the Investigating Committee of the Iowa Senate, corroborated by the statement of Alvah Hunt aforesaid, that I never was interested in nor employed by said Des Moines Company, and never was paid nor promised by it one farthing for any service whatever. I believe other leading members of the Company, familiar with the facts, addressed similar statements to members of the Iowa Senate. At all events, my affidavit and the statement of Treasurer Hunt were forwarded to Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of that Senate, and by him handed to the Committee of Investigation. And yet, in full view of these facts, the secret archives of that Committee are drawn upon at pleasure for garbled evidence to bolster up a charge which its responsible authors know to be a wanton calumny.

Whether there would have been any culpability in in my acting as agent for said Company, had I done so, it is not necessary to consider, since it is certain that I never did. I was nearly five months in daily attendance upon the doings of the present Congress, and during that time I never was paid, nor promised one mill for anything I did or tried to do in Washington to advance any interest whatever.

I can only stop the deliberate, intentional detraction of which I have been made the subject, by asking the verdict of an Iowa jury upon it. All the favor I have to solicit is that, in adjudging the case, politics shall be utterly forgotten, and justice between man and man only regarded.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Iowa City, Feb. 4, 1857.

MARRIED.

Sills—Smith.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 18, in Cannon-st. Church, John Smith Sills to Miss Jane A. Smith, daughter of the late John Smith, all of this City.

Valerio—Sedgwick.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Katharine M. Sedgwick, Jr., to Joseph Valerio, all of this City.

Morton—Van Boskerck.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 21, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Morton, Edw. Rutledge Morton to Miss Maggie, daughter of the late Abraham L. Van Boskerck.

Wright—Halpin.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 19, by Rev. Mr. DeBeaugh, John Wright, of this City, to Annie, daughter of the late Rev. N. J. Halpin, of Dublin, Ireland.

Kip—Worcester.—At Albany, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, Nicholas J. Kip, of Passaic, N. J., to Susie P. Worcester, of Albany.

DIED.

Sill.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Feb. 22, Henry W. Sill, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 113 West 15th-st., without further notice.

Chamberlain.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 21, Joseph H. Chamberlain, son of Moses and Julia A. Chamberlain.

Funeral services will take place this day, (Monday,) 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 299 10th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Kelly.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 21, Joel Kelly, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Pacific-st., near New-York-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Polhemus.—At sea, on Friday, Jan. 23, on board steamship *Golden Gate*, from California, of consumption, Mrs. E. C. Van Voorhis, wife of J. L. Polhemus, of Sacramento, Cal., in the 26th year of her age.

Paterson, N. J., and Michigan papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 21.

$5,000	Virginia 6s..........	93	500	Erie Railroad.......s3	57¾
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90...	90	400	do.............c	57½
11,000	Missouri St. 6s....c	84¼	250	do...........s10	57⅞
1,000	E. R. 3dm. bs. '83 b3	97	100	do............b7	57⅞
2,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bs. s3	98	600	do...........b10	57¾
1,000	N. J. C. R. 1stm. bs.	94	900	do...........s60	57¼
11	Ocean Bank............	96	300	do...............	57⅞
5	Metropolitan Bank.	100½	100	do...........b10	57⅞
15	Corn Ex. Bank........	106½	50	do...........b30	57⅞
55	Park Bank..............	99½	1050	do...........b60	57⅞
10	Bank of Com...........	105	200	do...........b60	58
150	Canton Company. s3	22½	1950	do...........s30	57¼
150	Reading Railroad. s3	79⅞	21	do.............c	57¼
100	do............c	79¾	5	Sixth-av. Railroad..	93
100	do..........s10	79¾	100	Panama R.........b60	94
400	do..........b30	80	210	Ill. Cent. R..........	133½
100	do..........b60	80	10	do................	134
165	do............	79¾	292	Clev. & Pitts. RR. b3	53¼
25	Hudson River R. R.	27	100	do...........b60	54
565	N. Y. Central R. R.	90¾	20	Gal. & Chic. R. R...	104½
100	do..........s30	90¼	20	do................	104¾
100	do............	90¼	350	Cle. & Toledo R. R.	74
100	do..........sw	90⅜	100	do............b3	74
15	do............	90⅜	600	do.............c	73¾
290	do............	90⅜	200	do...........b30	74¼
100	do..........b10	90⅜	100	do...........s60	73⅞
214	do............s3	90⅜	100	do...........b60	74¼
50	do............s5	90⅜	50	Chi. & R. I. R. R. s30	99¾
200	do..........b30	90⅜	50	do...........s10	99⅜
218	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.	75½	50	do...........s60	99¼
525	do............s3	75⅛	200	do................	99⅜
100	do............b3	75⅜	168	do...........b60	100
50	do..........b10	75⅜	10	do................	99¾
50	do..........b60	76½	10	Mil. & Miss. RR....	69
20	LaC. & Mil. RR....s3	71¾	150	do...........b60	70
75	do............s3	71⅜	160	do.............c	68⅞
150	do..........b30	71¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,600	Cal. State 7s, '70.	85	100	Reading R. R......s3	79¾
1,000	Missouri State 6s.	84⅜	200	do................	80
1,000	N. J. Cn. R. 1st m. b.	94	600	do...........s60	79⅞
20	Bank of Commerce.	105	200	do............b3	79⅞
25	Hanover Bank.........	92	50	Mil. & Miss. R....b60	69⅞
100	Cumb. Coal Co........	18	10	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	75⅞
100	do..........b30	18⅞	50	do................	75⅞
200	N. Y. Cent. RR. b30	90⅞	20	do...........b30	76
50	do............	90⅞	350	do................	75⅞
250	do............	90⅞	100	do...........b60	76½
200	Erie Railroad.....s10	57	5	Gal. & Chi. RR....	104½
750	do..........b10	57	50	do................	104½
100	do..........b60	57½	110	do................	104
200	do............s3	57	50	Cle. & Toledo R. R.	73⅞
200	do..........s60	56⅞	100	do...........b10	73⅞
100	do............s2	56⅞	150	do................	73⅞
50	do............b7	56⅞	50	Chic. & Rock I. R. s60	99⅞
100	do............s3	56⅞	5	do................	100
400	do..........s60	56⅞			

Monday, Feb. 23—A. M.

The *Asia* steamer, at this port from Liverpool Saturday, Feb. 7, a week later than the previous European mail, brings unexpectedly encouraging financial accounts, and trade advices scarcely less satisfactory. The English Bank had not only *not* advanced the rate of discount, but had made a small gain in Bullion, and exhibits altogether a favorable condition, both as to the internal workings of the establishment, and for the accommodation of trade and the discount market. The Government and Private Deposits increased during the last week in January $9,190,000, which enabled the Bank to add $9,395,000 to Private or Mercantile Discounts, without the loss of more than $435,000 of its Bank-notes unemployed. The stock of Bullion is $50,720,000, an increase of $115,000 on the previous report. The demand for Money continued active, mainly in aid of the heavy payments of 4th February; but the current opinion, based on the Bank Report, the early breaking up of the Directors at the weekly meeting on Thursday, 5th February, without changing the terms of discount, *and after agreeing to extend their accommodations to dealers in long paper,* conjoined with an improvement in the Continental Money markets, was, that no immediate advance of interest would be necessary. The shipments of Silver to India and China, by the steamer of 4th February, were as much as $4,855,000, but as this sum has been accumulating since the 4th of January, and some further large parcels were daily looked for from the West Indies, the amount created no stir in the market. The expected Gold freight by the *Royal Charter* from Australia, was [illegible]. The withdrawals of Gold from the Bank for the Continent appear to have been replaced by deposits of Sovereigns returning in the course of trade from Turkey—whither it will be remembered $30,000,000 were sent last year to pay for the Turkish loan—and from Ireland. The Funds were steady through the week, with a strong inclination to firmness, closing 93¼ cash and 93⅜ for the March account. The French Funds were also steady, 67.90 for money, 68.15 for the account. In the American Funds in London, Illinois Central shares had again advanced to 30 premium, after selling through the week at 28, 28¼, 27½, 28⅜@29. Sales of the Bonds at 89⅜@90, closing 91 asked. Free Lands privileged, 100 sales early in the week, 107@109 at close. Sales of Erie Thirds at 88⅜@89. Messrs. George Peabody & Co. had opened subscriptions for the $1,000,000 new Ohio Sixes of 1886 recently taken by Mr. P. in connection with Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in this market, from Messrs. H. A. Johnson & Co., the original purchasers. Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite reports on the subject of *American Funds generally a steady business,* without any material change in quotations.

The Cotton Trade at Liverpool was a small fraction cheaper on the same qualities and an ⅛d. dearer for fair and uplands. The *Asia* carried out *from this side advices of heavy receipts and rather cheaper prices,* which were not without their effect. The Cotton supply had called forth a discussion in the House of Commons. Mr. Hatfield adverted to the increasing demand from the English manufactories and the high prices paid to the United States for the raw material, instead of fostering the policy of looking to the vast possessions of the empire in India. Mr. V. Smith replied, from the ministerial side, that the Government were willing to entertain any specific proposition from Mr. Hatfield on the subject. He denied that it had been neglected, stating that experiments had been made and were still being made, but except in Bombay *but little success had been met with.* The demand for Flour at Liverpool was light; fine descriptions of American Wheat in request, and Indian Corn firmer, 34s. to 35s. 6d. In France the continual rains in December and January were deemed adverse to the coming crop, and the previous fall in the prices of Grain had been checked. The Paris market was firm, though mainly on the finer qualities of Wheat. Raw silk had further advanced, and Silk fabrics, it was feared, would rule high throughout the present year. The wine market at Bercy is completely paralyzed by the excessive prices demanded. At a late sale by auction at Bordeaux, Lafitte was sold at 1,300f. the barrel. Wine of Cahors is sold at from 900f. to 1,000f. the barrel. Ordinary wine in the hands of the peasants is sold at from 510f. to 550f. the barrel. Brandies are much sought for and maintain their price. Old Armagnac is exceedingly scarce.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week fell off nearly three millions of dollars in the Import entries from the previous heavy week. The total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $5,064,657, which is still in advance of the corresponding week of last year $3,719,712. The clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,619,808, against $1,823,287 the week ending Feb. 23 last year. The Export of Specie, $279,666, against $740,729 the same week last year. The Custom Duties for the week were again heavy, though considerably below the previous week's. The cash paid into the Sub-Treasury from this source was $1,126,842. The whole receipts into the Government office are $322,619 over the disbursements. The total balance on Saturday afternoon stood $14,942,988, against $14,620,370 at the close of the previous week. On Saturday there were signs of the coming forward of larger drafts against this unusually heavy surplus, and the payments of the day slightly exceeded the receipts. The Domestic Exchanges during the week moved about $500,000 in gold to the South, and brought in, as near as we have the means of estimating the sum total, $300,000 from the near cities, and a few small parcels from the West. The resulting difference of all these movements against the Specie reserve in Bank would seem to be about $802,284, but as the averages to be made up this afternoon not more than half this sum is expected to tell on the present statement, thus reducing the total average of $10,497,382 of last Monday to $10,000,000 this afternoon. The estimates of the Street differ as to whether the result will be a little below or above this figure. The reduced showing, however, has been fully anticipated in the Money Market, which began to show signs of improvement about the middle of the week, and become quite easy, particularly to street borrowers, on call, on Friday and Saturday. By the close of the present week another California packet will be due, and this, and the turn of the exchanges at the South, and the increasing remittances from the West, will probably keep the Bank movement steady, even if some further delay should occur in depleting the Sub-Treasury excess. Discounts rule 9@10 per cent. on prime paper. Foreign bills are *in good supply at 108¼@108¾ on London,* and the financial news now advised by the *Asia* will tend to keep off the shipment of gold for some weeks. In regard to financial measures at Washington, to which somewhat eager attention is now directed, we remark, first, the passage of the new free list in the tariff by the House of Representatives by a majority, and through a compromise of sectional interests, which will probably insure the approval of the Senate and Executive. Secondly—unmistakable evidences of a liberal Deficiency Bill, and of extra appropriations for the pay of the Army; the improvement of rivers and harbors and the settlement of long-standing claims due to several of the States from the Federal Government. And lastly, the announcement of the Cabinet of the new Administration, embracing a practical Secretary of the Treasury, and a Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who declared in his place in the Senate on Thursday, that he believed the peace of the Country, particularly with Great Britain, secure.

According to the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, which we published early in January, in tabular form by months, the Import of Foreign Merchandise, excluding Bullion, from the 1st July last, the beginning of the current Treasury year, to 31st January ult., say seven months, amounted to..$122,302,000

Add three weeks in February..................	19,417,969
Total to date......................................	$141,719,969
Against same time last year......................	114,212,764
Increase to date...................................	$27,507,704

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including

Foreign reëxported, amount to....................	$48,481,000
Add three weeks in February......................	4,107,423
Total to date......................................	$52,488,423
Against same time in 1856.......................	49,655,657
Increase to date...................................	$2,722,766

The same tables make the Export of Specie... $25,753,000

Add three weeks in February......................	1,806,294
Total since July 1..................................	$27,559,294
To same time in 1856..............................	11,817,640
Increase to date...................................	$15,740,454
Increased Produce Exports as above...........	2,722,766
Increase all Exports to date......................	$18,463,220

The Export of Cotton from the Southern receiving ports to Foreign States, of the new crop, from 1st September last to the close of second week in February, amounted to—

[illegible] bales av. $65........................	$54,615,000
vs. 1,309,000 in '56, av. $42 82...............	58,070,000
Decreased Export thus far.........................	$3,455,000
Stock on hand:	
In 1857, 736,000 bales, worth..................	$[illegible]
vs. 1856, 596,000 bales, worth.................	[illegible]
Increased value Cotton on hand.................	$[illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the [illegible] of the principal articles of Domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, and the week ending Feb. 23, last year:

	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.	1857. Quantity.	1857. Value.
Cotton, bales.....	5,161	$[illegible]	5,016	$[illegible]
Flour, bbls....	53,006	453,978	26,396	199,514
Corn Meal, bbls...	2,189	14,216	1,457	6,089
Wheat, bushels...	107,771	214,101	40,398	57,734
Corn, bushels....	81,977	74,306	43,780	73,779
Rye, bushels.......	....	....	2,396	2,947
Pork, bbls & tcs...	3,184	67,879	1,086	10,830
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	2,657	36,057	356	7,810
Bacon,* lbs........	....	....	902,470	95,635
Hams,* lbs........	....	....	56,000	5,420
Lard,* lbs........	....	....	480,193	58,204
Butter,* lbs.......	....	....	25,449	5,679
Cheese,* lbs.......	....	....	29,194	3,187
Total Produce......		$1,933,307		$1,062,254
Miscellaneous.....		399,980		557,054
Total for the week...		$1,823,287		$1,619,808

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday, Feb. 14.	Saturday, Feb. 21.		Saturday, Feb. 14.	Saturday, Feb. 21.
N. Y. Cen.......	90¾	90⅜	Virginia 6s.......	91½	93
Erie...............	57½	57⅜	Missouris..........	83⅞	84⅜
Reading...........	75⅞	79⅞	Ohios of 1886..	109	109
Mich. South.....	74⅞	75⅜	California, '70..	85⅜	85
Toledo..........	71¾	73⅞	Illinois Cen....	98⅞	98
Rock Island.....	94⅞	99⅜	Ills. C. scrip...	127¼	134
Mich. Central....	96⅞	94⅞	Bridge of '75....	90	90
Panama...........	93⅜	93⅞	Hud. Thirds..	84⅞	84
Galena...........	104	104	Penn. Coal.....	92	92
Hudson Riv.....	30	27	Del. & Hud....	118	118

In the after part of the week the orders to buy at the Brokers' Board were pretty liberal, inducing the advance noted in most of the list, as above. But the short or *Bear* interest appeared to increase through the week, and the rise was boldly met by contracts ahead in the principal Railroad Stocks—Erie being marked on Saturday as the special object of attack—the confident calculation being indulged that money affairs were not to improve very shortly, either at home or abroad. Some very heavy speculative sales have recently been made, partly, it is said, on Boston account after the European mail of 31st January, upon the tenor of the private financial advices from England, which were expected to be followed by worse news by the present arrival. These sales, added to the temporary success of some of the New-York speculators in selling Southern Michigan and one or two other Road Stocks for the decline, have imparted more than ordinary animation to the market; the disposition to sell freely within the Board being met by corresponding orders from without to buy liberally at the reduced figures. The foundation is thus laid for an interesting time the present and succeeding weeks. The advantages on the one side are, the improved look of financial affairs in England and on the Continent, with which our Foreign banking interest must soon sympathize; the growing ease in demand loans in Wall-street; the scarcity of three or four of the most prominent Road Stocks for cash delivery, and the generally active and healthy look of the Spring business, now approaching its height with the interior. On the other side is a declining Bank reserve, unusual for the month of February, though brought about, in part, by the delay in moving the Cotton crop from the South, which has, for the moment, reversed the ordinary domestic exchanges, and the bare possibility that Congress may adjourn without regulating the budget of revenue and expenditures for the year by the actual condition of the Treasury.

The bill for the modification of the Tariff, which passed the House of Representatives on Friday, is simply an addition to the Free schedule of the existing Act of 1846. The domestic manufacturer and foreign importer of Cotton, Woolen, Worsted, Iron, Steel and other fabrics, are left in the same relation as before, with the difference in favor of the home manufacturer of Woolens and of Worsted Goods in introducing the raw material costing above 50 and below 16 cents, duty free. The practical effect is expected to be the immediate extension of the American Woolen mills, and all other factories to which free material and free drugs and dyes are likely to afford a decided advantage in competing with the foreign article, and the further effect will be to induce caution on the part of foreign manufacturers and merchants engaged in the Woolen trade in their shipments to this country. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee calculates that the bill will reduce the revenue six millions of dollars directly by the rate of duty on the raw materials, and four millions indirectly by its effect upon the amount o the importation of the manufactured articles which this encouragement to home competition will discourage. We incline to the opinion that the bill is every way preferable to the counter proposition of reducing all the schedules one-fifth; since, while the latter would have cut off more revenue, and thereby relieved the Treasury, it might have stimulated a larger importation of certain fabrics not only to the prejudice of Home industry, but to the cost, in Gold, of the whole country. We can much easier get the excess of Gold out of the Treasury, than recall or diminish the outgo to Europe.

The New Tariff Bill as passed in the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled—That on and after the first day of July, 1857, the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned in Schedule 1, made part hereof, shall be *exempt from duty and entitled to free entry.*

SCHEDULE 1.

Acids—acetic, boracic, citric, muriatic, nitric, and sulphuric.

All books, maps, charts, mathematical, nautical instruments, philosophical apparatus, and all other articles whatever, imported for the use of the United States.

All philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps and charts; statues, statuary, busts and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris; paintings and drawings, etchings; specimens of sculpture; cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all collections of antiquities: *Provided,* The same be specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts; or for the use or by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States.

Alcornoque. Aloes. Amber. Ambergis. Angora or Thibet, and other goats' hair or mohair. Animal carbon, (bone black.) Animals, living. Anniseed. Annatto, roucou, Orleans. Antimony, crude, or regulus of. Argol, or crude tartar. Arrow-root. Arsenic. Assafœtida. Asphaltum. Barilla. Barks. Bells, old, and bell-metal. Berries, nuts and vegetables, used in dyeing. Berries, flowers and barks. Bismuth. Bitter apples. Bolting cloths. Bones, burnt, and bone dust.

Books, maps and charts imported by authority of the Joint Library Committee of Congress, for the use of the Library of Congress: *Provided,* That if, in any case, a contract shall have been made with any bookseller, importer, or other person for books, maps or charts, in which contract the bookseller, importer, or other person aforesaid shall have paid the duty, or included the duty in said contract, in such case the duty shall not be remitted.

Borax, crude. Borate of lime. Boucho leaves. Brass, in bars or pigs. Brass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured. Brazil wood, Braziletto, and all other dyewoods in sticks. Breccia, in blocks or slabs.

Brimstone, crude. Bristles. Bronze liquor. Bronze powder. Burgundy pitch. Building stones. Bullion, gold and silver. Burr stones, unmanufactured. Burr stones, wrought or unwrought.

Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections or antiquities. Cadmium. Calamine. Cameos, mosaics and precious stones, (not set.) Camphor, crude. Cantharides. Cassia buds. Castorum. Chalk. Champagne bottles. Clay. Cochineal. Cocoa and cocoa shells. Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax.

Coffee and tea, when imported direct from the place of their growth or production in American vessels, or in foreign vessels entitled by reciprocal treaties to be exempt from discriminating duties, tonnage and other charges.

Coffee, the growth or production of the possessions of the Netherlands, imported from the Netherlands in the same manner.

Coins, gold, silver, and copper; Copper ore; Copper, when imported for the United States mint; Copper, in pigs or bars, or when fit only to be remanufactured.

Cork-tree bark, cotton, cream of tartar, cubebs, cudbear, (vegetable,) cutch, dragon's blood, emery, in lump or pulverized.

Extract of indigo, extracts and decoctions of logwood, and other dye-woods, extract of madder.

Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels, flax, unmanufactured; flint, ground; flints, fruits, fuller's earth, furs, dressed or undressed, when on the skin; furs, hatters', dressed or undressed, not on the skin; gambogs.

Garden seeds and all other seeds for agricultural, horticultural, medicinal and manufacturing purposes, not otherwise *provided for*; ginger, green, ripe, dried, preserved or pickled.

Glass, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured; goods, wares and merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States in the same condition as when exported, upon which no drawback or bounty has been allowed: *Provided,* That all regulations to ascertain the identity thereof, prescribed by existing laws, or which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be complied with.

Green turtle; grindstones; guano.

Gums—Arabic, Barbary, Copal, East India, Jeddo, Senegal, Substitute, Tragacanth and all other gums and resins in a crude state.

Gutta percha, unmanufactured.

Hair of all kinds [illegible] and unmanufactured.

Horns, horn-tips, bone-tips and teeth, unmanufactured.

Household effects, old, and in use, of persons and families from foreign countries, if used abroad by them, and not intended for any other person, or for sale.

[illegible] Hides, [illegible] hair; unmanufactured; India rubber [illegible]; Indigo; Iodine, crude; Ipecacuanha; Iridium; Ivory, [illegible] unmanufactured; Ivory nuts or vegetable ivory; Jalap; Junk, old; Kelp; Kermes; Lac dye; Lac spirits; Lac sulphur.

Leeches, [illegible] in strips or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons, exclusively.

Lemon juice, and lemon juice concentrated; Lime, Lime juice; Liquorice root.

Machinery exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of flax and linen goods.

Madder, ground, and madder roots; Manganese; Manna.

Manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufactures of cloth suitable for the manufacture of shoes cut in strips, or patterns of the size and shape for shoes, slippers, boots, bootees, gaiters or buttons, exclusively.

Maps and charts; marine coral, unmanufactured; Medicinal roots, leaves, gums, and resins, in a crude state.

Models of inventions and other improvements in the arts. Provided, That no article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement which can be fitted for use.

Moss and other vegetable substances [illegible].

Munjeet (India madder); music, printed with lines, bound or unbound; natron, nickel, nutgalls, nux vomica, oakum, ochres and ochrey earths, ore; oils, almonds, cocoa nut, olive, palm and seal.

Oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of such fisheries.

Orange and lemon peel, or pimento, (and [illegible]) arsenic.

Paintings and statuary, the productions of American artists residing abroad, and all other paintings and statuary: Provided, The same be imported in good faith as objects of taste, and not of merchandise.

Palm leaf, unmanufactured; paving stones; pearl or hulled barley; pearl, mother of.

Personal and household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad.

Pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured; *plaster of Paris or sulphate of lime, ground or unground;* platina, unmanufactured; plumbago or graphite; polishing stones; pumice and pumice-stone; quicksilver; rags of whatever material, except of wool; rattans and reeds, unmanufactured; rotten stone; rhubarb; safflower; saffron and saffron cake; sago; sal ammonia, ammonia, and carbonate of ammonia; saltpetre, or nitrate of soda or potash, refined or crude; salts of tin; sarsaparilla; sardines.

Sheathing copper; but no copper to be considered such and admitted free, except in sheets of forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot.

Sheathing metal, not wholly or in part of iron, ungalvanized; sheathing paper; shellac; shingle-bolts and stave-bolts.

Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.

Skins and hides, raw, of all kinds, whether dried, salted or pickled.

Smalts; specimens of natural history, mineralogy, or botany; spices of all kinds; sponges; spunk; squills; substances expressly used for manures; sulphate and muriate of potash; sulphate of ammonia; sumac.

Tallow, marrow, and all other grease, and soap stocks and soap stuffs.

Tapioca; terne, tin plates; terra japonica or catechu; tinfoil; tin, in plates or sheets, ungalvanized; tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks; tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured.

Trees, shrubs, bulbs, plants, and roots, not otherwise provided for.

Turmeric; type metals and old type, fit only to be remanufactured; vanilla beans; verdigris.

Ware, chemical, earthern or pottery, of a capacity exceeding ten gallons; waste or shoddy.

Watch materials and unfinished parts of watches.

Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books, implements, instruments and tools of trade, occupation or employment, of persons arriving in the United States; Provided, That this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for sale.

Weld, whiting, or Paris white, woad, or pastel.

Woods—namely: cedar, lignumvitæ, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all cabinet-woods.

Sheep's Wool—manufactured, of the value at the port of importation of fifteen cents per pound or less, and of the value of fifty cents per pound or over, and hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured: Provided, That any wool, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be cleansed or purified, or assorted so as to raise its value at the port of importation to fifty cents per pound or over, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt, or any foreign substance, to fifteen cents per pound or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of thirty per centum, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Zinc or spelter, in sheets or pigs.

Zinc, when old and fit only to be remanufactured.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries and in the public stores prior to the 1st day of July next, shall be subject, on entry thereof for consumption, to no other duty than if the same had been imported, respectively, after that day.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Saturday, Feb. 21, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 519 bbls. Pearls, and 171 bbls. Pots, together 690 bbls.

COFFEE—The demand fair and prices are firm. Java, 14½c.@15½c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@12½c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12½c.; Rio, 9½c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 10½c.; and Bahia, 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. The New-Orleans *Price Current,* of the 14th inst., says: "During the last few days, owing in part to favorable advices from the East, there has been quite an active movement in the Coffee market, and the sales have embraced fully 17,500 bags, nearly all at a range of 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. for fair to prime quality, including, yesterday, some 1,600, chiefly at 10c.@10½c. ₩ lb. Thus, the total business of the week has been about 22,800 bags, of which the larger portion is for consumption. The receipts since our last are three cargoes—together 11,567 bags—making the sum of the direct imports since the 1st of September 242,670 bags against 236,863 to same date last year. The stock remaining in first and second hands yesterday was about 80,000 bags against 91,000 at the corresponding period last season.

COTTON—Is in good request and is on the advance. We now quote Middling Uplands at 13⅛c.; do. Gulfs, 13⅜c.@13⅝c.; and other grades at proportionate figures, ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western flour is brisker, but rather cheaper,—sales having transpired since our last of about 8,300 barrels, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State...........................	$6 25	@$6 35
Straight State............................	6 35	@ 6 40
Favorite and Extra State..............	6 45	@ 6 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30	@ 6 60
Common to Good Superfine Ohio......	6 40	@ 6 60
Fancy Michigan...........................	6 40	@ 6 60
Extra Michigan...........................	6 60	@ 7 75
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin...........	6 60	@ 7 50
Extra Ohio................................	6 65	@ 8 00
Fancy Genesee............................	6 75	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee............................	7 00	@ 8 50
Extra Missouri...........................	6 40	@ 8 50

Canadian is more active, and is pretty firm. Superfine to extra commands $6 50@$7 50 ₩ bbl.; 2,500 bbls. were sold within the range. Southern is heavy and languid. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,350 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $6 75@$8 and $9 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited supply and fair request, at $3 50@$5 25 for Fine to Superfine ₩ bbl. *Corn Meal is in moderate demand at old rates; $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey, and $3 70@$3 75 for* Brandywine, ₩ bbl. The latter brings $17@$17 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour commands, in lots, $2 50@$2 87½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat remains quiet and nominal. The disagreement about prices impedes business. Rye is scarce and needed at 90c.@95c. ₩ bushel. Oats are in moderate supply and request, at 53c.@54c. for Western; 49c.@52c. for State; 47c.@50c. for Jersey; and 43c.@47c. for Southern, ₩ bushel. Barley is in demand and steady, and is held at $1 15@$1 42 for very inferior to choice, ₩ bushel. Stock quite light. Barley Malt commands $1 50@$1 52½ ₩ bushel. Corn is moderately inquired for at very full prices. There were sales reported to-day of about 21,000 bushels, at 70c.@71c. for unsound, and 73½c.@75c. for mixed, in store and delivered, ₩ bushel.

MOLASSES—Appears inactive at former figures. New-Orleans, 75c.@76c.; new crop Porto Rico, 65c.@70c.; old do. Porto Rico, 50c.@55c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 50c.@60c.; new crop clayed Cuba, at 50c.; and old do. at 45c., ₩ gallon. The New-Orleans *Price Current,* of the 14th inst., says: "There has been a slight increase in the receipts within the past few days, with a rather heavy market, and prices take a wide range, as there is a wide range of qualities, some being *very inferior* and but little *choice.* We quote for in Inferior and Fermenting to Ordinary 55c.@58c., Fair to Prime 60c.@61c., Choice 61½c.@62c., half barrels 62c.@63c. ₩ gallon. There have been some further imports of Cuba within the week, but the only sale since the one noticed in our semi-weekly report—viz., 600 barrels Muscovado, in cypress barrels, at 57c., was a lot of some 700 barrels, badly fermenting, at 54c. ₩ gallon. Arrived since the 10th inst., 2,025 bbls. The total receipts of the week, 3,347 bbls. Cleared since the 10th inst., for New-York, 315; Pensacola 20, Apalachicola 24 bbls. Total exports of the week 380 bbls."

PROVISIONS—Pork is in very brisk request, mainly for future delivery, at higher prices. Sales have been reported since our last of about 1,200 bbls. here, in lots, at $21 10@$21 25 for old Mess; $21 75 for new do.; and $17 50@$18 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Sales were also reported of several thousand barrels of Mess, deliverable (at the seller's option) before the 20th of November, this year, at $21 ₩ bbl. The late advices from the West, respecting the result of the hog-slaughtering this season, which we published in our last, helped to stimulate speculation. Dressed Hogs bring, in lots, 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats appear in moderate demand, and are steady at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 8⅞c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair request, at from 10¾c.@11½c. ₩ lb. Lard is pretty active and firm. The transactions since our last reach about 650 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to Prime, (to arrive and here,) at 14½c.@14¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in moderate demand at steady rates. The transactions since our last consist of 470 bbls., at $9 75@$10 50 for new Prime; $10 75@$13 for Country Mess; $15 25@$15 50 for repacked Western Mess; and $16@$16 50 for extra Chicago do., ₩ bbl. New Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady at $20@$23 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and needed at $20@$22 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, and is worth 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 20c.@26c. for common to very good State, and 26c.@30c. for prime to very choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in light supply and good request, at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate, but prices are pretty well supported. The New-Orleans *Price Current,* of the 14th inst., says:—"Since the opening of the upper rivers supplies of *Louisiana* have been sent in more freely, to meet the expected demand, and our market has presented a more active appearance than for some time past, as the receipts have been taken nearly as fast as landed, and at full prices for the lower grades. The sales of the week, including some parcels from second hands, are about 3,000 hhds. [illegible]

Com. to fr. Com. [illegible]	[illegible]
Fr. to Fully Fr. [illegible]	[illegible]

Arrived since the 10th inst., [illegible] bbls. Total receipts of the week [illegible] and barrels. Cleared since the 10th inst., for Pensacola 12 hhds. Apalachicola 14 hhds. 18 bbls. Total exports of the week 40 hhds. 24 bbls. The stock of Cuba is very light, there having been [illegible] of consequence within the week, and with a somewhat improved demand we note the following sales: 315 boxes White at 13½c.@13¾c., 20 boxes Yellow at 11c.@12c., and 32 boxes Brown at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active. [illegible] For Liverpool—Cotton, [illegible] ₩ lb.; Flour, [illegible] 3d.@2s. 6d.; Grain, [illegible] ₩ bushel; Rosin, [illegible] @3s. 3d. ₩ tc.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl., and Heavy Goods 30s.@35s. 6d. ₩ ton. For other ports [illegible] quotations.

Prospects of the Money Market.

From the Boston Times, Feb. 21.

Whether the Bank will adopt any new measure of restriction this week is a question that will depend upon the figures of the return to be published on Friday next. [The Directors subsequently met, and the return being favorable, no change was made. — Ed. New-York Times.] At the last meeting it was not favorable, and the late Mexican arrival has furnished a supply of silver that will go far to provide for the next remittance to India. [illegible] is [illegible] by many that, notwithstanding the continuance of [illegible] thus far of the drain to the Continent, the [illegible] for any immediate change may have been removed, and that with the prospect of some further supply from Australia, and a further considerable amount of silver by the West India packet due on the 11th, the rate [illegible] a return to higher rates may [illegible] averted. The [illegible] is strengthened by the fact that the exchanges [illegible] a market is found to [illegible] raise [illegible] in the domestic economy of the coin circulation throughout the kingdom, as well as by the [illegible] of occasional remittances of sovereigns from Constantinople, and the tendency observable during the last fortnight to a reduction in the rates of some of the continental banks. *There is likewise reason to infer that the several centres of trade and commerce is gradually approaching an easier state.* It has for a considerable time been a cause of perplexity that the existing pressure should have been so long maintained. If the trade of the country, it might be asked, is more active and our profits larger than ever, how is it that these profits do not place us in a position of greater monetary ease? A high rate of interest may prevail all over the world as a consequence of the demands occasioned by the employment of capital, but, however high the general rate may be, England, if she is drawing profits from other countries, should, at least, be relatively better supplied than any of them. A contrary result might be explained by [illegible] foreign loans or public works, but it is certain that after allowing for the Indian outlay, we have not gone to these matters to any undue length. Assuming the correctness of these views, the only solution that presents itself is that the demand must have been caused by private operations, partly consisting of an extension of enterprise by individual firms who have furnished their correspondents with capital for employment abroad, especially in India and China, and partly of continental investments and advances induced by the depression on the various Bourses. In this case it must clearly be impossible to speculate as to the period when an alteration will be witnessed. It may occur forthwith, or not for many months. If capital is being employed in the purchase of foreign produce or securities to an extent to drive up the value of money here and lessen consumption, while it creates an inflation of prices at the producing places, the check will ultimately be found in the losses of the operators. If, on the other hand, nothing of this sort is carried on, there will be ground to rely that no long time can pass before we shall at least experience that degree of relative [illegible] which is the inevitable result of unusual gains.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Friday, Feb. 20.

The imports of foreign goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Feb. 20 were as as follows:

Dry Goods........	$[illegible]	Copper in bars...	$[illegible]
Specie...........	[illegible]	Linseed...........	[illegible]
Iron and Steel...	[illegible]	Gunny bags.......	[illegible]
Coffee...........	[illegible]	Hides.............	[illegible]
Sugar and Molasses	[illegible]	Saltpetre.........	[illegible]
Brandy...........	[illegible]	Other articles....	[illegible]
Total............			$[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Feb. 21.

The sales of Cotton to-day amounted to 9,500 bales, at slightly higher rates. Middling is quoted at 12⅞c.@13c. The week's business has been [illegible] bales. Receipts to the same date [illegible] The receipts of the season are now 37,000 bales ahead of the same date last year. Stock on hand [illegible] bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports are thus far 1,250,000 bales less than to the same date last year. Corn buoyant. Pork firm at $21. Lard selling at 13½c. in barrels. Coffee firm and slightly higher—quotations 10¼c.@11¼c. Sales of the week 24,000 bags. Receipts of the week 5,500 bags. Stock on hand 79,000 bags. Freights a trifle lower. Sterling Exchange 7¼ ₩ cent. premium.

[illegible], Saturday, Feb. 21.

Cotton—Sales of the week 1,500 bales at full rates. The market closes firm. Wool—The demand continues good, with very small stock; sales 55,000 lbs. Printing Cloths—Prices firm; sales 90,000 pieces.

New-Orleans, Friday, Feb. 20.

Cotton—Sales to-day 3,000 bales, at former rates. Business is restricted by the non-arrival of the *Asia.* Pork and Lard firm. Cotton Freights to Liverpool, ⅜d.; and to Havre, 1½c. Flour very dull.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Feb. 21.

Stocks better. Pennsylvania Fives, 85¼; Reading Railroad, 40; Long Island Railroad, 12⅞; Morris Canal, 15½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅞.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Asia,* from Liverpool—J. Dutch, E. F. Schillo, James Sullivan, Mr. Ehrlich and lady, J. W. Arnold, Mr. Hourdequin, lady, 2 children and nurse; Miss Hourdequin, Messrs. Berry, Bright, Beck, Lunt, O. H. Wells, W. H. Lyle, Ratcliffe, G. Leeman, De Nettancourt, Vanbeccourt, James Oustar, Leslie, Goff, Grosset, J. E. Playfair, N. Kahn, A. Minor, A. Cheron, Millar, C. W. Brown, W. Woodall, C. Watts, Gillard, W. E. Barton, E. W. Foster, K. M. Dewar, John Patterson, Wilson, E. D. Feroe, Keenan, Shink, Schwarzmann, Juan Ant. Ygarton, Muller, Ranford, Mann, Lacy, Littledale, Cheney, S. Needham, H. Miller, C. Julius, Kunel, Thomas Smith, A. Van Lochoren, Nathaniel Bray, Thos. Hope, Henry Speight, lady and infant, Mr. Leong.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......	6 43	Sun sets......	5 45	Moon rises....	6 29

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...	5 57	Gov. Island.	6 42	Hell Gate....	8 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 21.

Cleared.

Steamship Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Nashville, Ewen, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ships Sir Robert Peel, (Ham.,) Jargen, Hamburg, W. F. Schmidt & Co.; Telamon, Lovell, Sydney, Goodwin, Arkell & Elliott; Vancouver, Jenkins, Port Louis, F. E. Bacon; B. Adams, Chase, Liverpool, Tapscott & Co.

Barks Sea. Duck, Peabody, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken; Edward, Jones, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Ermine, Partridge, Lisbon, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Virginia, Harvey, Bermuda, W. M. Smith; Montauk, Lincoln, Galveston, J. H. Brower & Co.; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Morrison, Cape Town, Ed. Boynton.

Brigs Ocean Isle, (Br.,) Webb, Bermuda, Pendleton & Jones; F. F. Williams, Hetchhington, Matanzas, Russell & Vining; Waterford, Bebbs, Lisbon, E. Hillebrand; Florence, Pickett, Nuevitas, Zeb. Mayhew; Romillo, Castine, Key West.

Schooners Manchester, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; J. J. Spencer, Langstaff, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Ransom, King, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; G. Horton, Lewis, Sisal, Metcalf & Duncan; Isabella, Fallin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, master; Granite State, Rogers, Boston, S. W. Lewis; M. Van Name, Van Name, Baltimore, J. W. McKee; Vapor, Smith, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; North Wind, Blessing, Turks Island, Boonen & Benjamin; Hamilton, Hopkins, Alexandria, Merritt & Abbott; Jamestown, Latourette, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Euphemia, Allen, Curacoa, S. W. Lewis; Boston, Walden, Charleston, Jed Fry; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master.

Sloops Marie Louise, Cummings, Fall River, master; Phenix, Shepherd, New-Haven, J. R. Edwards.

Propeller H. E. Beach, Sanborn, Boston.

Arrived—Sunday, Feb. 22.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Lang, Liverpool Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 10th, lat. 49 28, lon. 18 37, passed steamship City of Washington, 90 miles W. of Cape Clear. 19th, lat. 44 20, lon. 48 40, at midnight, passed a large steamer, supposed the Ericsson, from Liverpool for New-York. Arr. off light-ship at 6 A. M., 22d.

U. S. storeship Supply, Porter, Smyrna Dec. 31, via Balize 3d inst.

Ship Stephen Crowell, Burgess, Liverpool Jan. 18, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Feb. 10, lat. 42 12, lon. 55 10, Geo. Till, of London, a seaman, fell from the [illegible] and was lost.

Ship James R. Keeler, Allen, London and Isle of Wight Jan. 26, with mdse. and 50 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Feb. 2, lat. 44, lon. 45, passed Br. ship [illegible], 8th, lat. 42, lon. 55, ran down to an abandoned bark, waterlogged and had stern knocked out.

Ship Old Colony, (of Boston,) Low, Chincha Islands Oct. 11, with guano to Barreda Bros. Was 11 days off Cape Henry, and when in Hampton Roads lost both bower and 30 fathoms chain.

Bark Almeida, Goes, Apalachicola 12 ds., with cotton to Ralph Post.

Brig Augusta, (of Harrington,) Noonan, Cardenas Feb. 8, with molasses to Stevens & Ammidon.

Brig Weppo, (of Lincolnville,) Coombs, Cardenas 8th inst., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Young America, (of Plymouth,) Rogers, Kingston, Jam., Jan. 23, with mdse. to S. W. Lewis. 22d, in co. with brig Mary Lowell, Bancroft, for New-York.

Brig Ianthe, (new, of Eastport) Bowman, Eastport 6 ds., with fish to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. May Queen, (of Baltimore,) Fisher, Curacoa Jan. 31, with hides, goat skins, &c., to master.

Schr. Idalia, Neal, Halifax 12 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Schr. Fred Howell, (of Bucksport,) Carr, Cumberland Harbor 18 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. Q. Seammon.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague. Encountered a great deal of ice, but received no damage.

Propeller Locust Point, French, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Chas. Osgood, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Decatur, Gore, New-London.